"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,954. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS, ANGRY AT FAILURE, POUR FIRE ON OUR FRONT

Drop More Than 2,000 Shells on the Trenches in 24 Hours After Repulsed Raid

HAD MAP OF POSITIONS

Complete Details Found on Body of Captain Who Led Foe—Five Groups Assault.

HEROISM OF AMERICANS

Wounded Praise Comrades' Bravery and Extol the Work of Red Cross Men.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 2, (Associated Press.)—There has been extraordinary artillery activity along the American sector on the Toul front since yesterday's attack was repulsed. The enemy, apparently angered by his failure, is trying to punish the American troops with a deluge of shells, but not much damage has been done.

Two thousand shells of all calibres were counted along the front from noon yesterday until noon today, while many more fell uncounted. Some ten-inch projectiles battered towns behind the American line.

American infantry and engineers who had been cleaning up the scene of the fight on Friday found some bodies buried. Among them was a surgeon of the Reserve Corps and a stretcher-bearer, who was killed when a shell hit a first aid station. Some of the American missing have been found.

Another German prisoner has been captured in front of the American wire entanglements. He had lain there wounded for many hours before the Americans discovered him and shouted: "Come out." He refused, and a patrol went out and brought him in. One of the German prisoners taken during the fight has since died.

Among the German dead who have been buried were the Lieutenant and Captain leading the attack. The latter was taken from the American wire entanglements. On his body was found a complete plan of the American position.

The map shows how completely the Germans prepare their raids—if, in fact, this was but a simple raid, not having as its ultimate object the retention of a portion of the salient.

The map goes into such detail as to show every machine gun emplacement, every trench, and every depression in the ground within the American lines. At the bottom there is simply a line drawn, labeled: "Our front line." Along this line are five shaded portions, each marked: "Nest."

Four rehearsals were held for the attack, and the troops who made it were specially picked from new arrivals in the sector. They were told that the Americans were in front of them.

Attacked in Five Groups.

After the artillery had nearly leveled our positions the Germans started out from their nests, each of which contained forty infantrymen, one Lieutenant, and three pioneers to precede the infantry and five to follow it. The two groups on our extreme right went around this flank, and the group on the extreme left carried out a similar movement there. The two groups in the center had planned to attack directly, but the American defense changed all the plans. When they were met by the heavy machine gun fire from our lines they saw it would be impossible to gain a footing there, changed their direction and followed the other groups around the flank. The duty of the pioneers preceding the infantry was to clean up any wire that had not been broken by the artillery, while the pioneers who followed carried large quantities of explosives for the purpose of cleaning up the dugouts.

Official reports of the interrogation of the prisoners taken by the Americans show that all of them did not believe Germany would win the war. One of the men told the intelligence officers he presumed that the Americans, like the Germans, did not want to fight, but had to. The officers quickly changed the German's point of view by informing him that all of the troops in the attacked positions were volunteers.

One prisoner, whose home is in German Lorraine, said he thought the Fatherland would lose the war, but he hoped not. He knew nothing about the Americans except that they were in the war, the German newspapers not printing much on the subject, he said, and being slow to reach the front lines because of mail congestion.

This prisoner said he was convinced that the recent strikes in Germany were caused by a desire for peace, adding that all Germany wanted the war to end. He was certain that an offensive was coming, but did not believe it would be launched before April 1.

None of the prisoners had seen any of the German tanks, they said. All of them added that they were glad to have been taken prisoner, especially by the Americans, because they believed they would be well treated.

The prisoners' accounts showed that the sector opposite the American position was commanded by General Stalzmann.

Gas shells were dropped into one town back of the American line early this morning, but only a few cases of gas poisoning have developed so far.

The correspondent talked with a dozen of the American wounded lying on their hospital cots. Every one of them was anxious to tell of some deed of heroism performed by his fellows, but displayed great modesty regarding his own exploits.

Continued on Page Four.

Porto Rico Goes Dry Except for Light Beer

SAN JUAN, March 3.—Porto Rico went dry at midnight last night. This followed an act of Congress, which the election of last July failed to repeal. The act prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale, or gift of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

A local law permits the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 2½ per cent. of alcohol.

Many cafés were closed at an earlier hour than usual last night, after disposing of the last of their diminished stocks.

NEW TYPE BULLETS FOR AIRMEN'S GUNS

Successful Tests Made of Special Cartridges Devised by Ordnance Department.

SOME EXPLODE GAS TANKS

Others Pierce Light Armor or Emit Sparks That Show Range of Firing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Announcement was made by the War Department tonight that the Ordnance Department has developed special types of bullets for use in airplane work in France, and that tests of these missiles indicate that they are fully equal to or surpass those in use abroad. These special types of bullets are intended to pierce the armor of military airplanes. Some of them are of the tracer type and others are incendiary bullets, intended to explode the gasoline tanks of enemy airplanes.

Conecrning the development of the new bullet the War Department authorized this announcement:

"The present war brought forth a new kind of ammunition for airplane, for use in the form of special cartridges containing bullets for armor-piercing, tracing, and incendiary purposes. With the progress of the war, the more vital parts of the airplane were protected with light armor, so that it became necessary to introduce the armor-piercing bullet.

"As the gasoline tanks were particularly susceptible to incendiary explosion, it was necessary to procure a bullet containing an inflammable substance, ignited upon discharge, which would carry the spark or flame into the tank upon piercing it.

"As the target, the enemy airplane, was within fighting range for only brief moments at a time and as there were no means of determining the fire effect, as on land, a tracer bullet containing a bright-burning composition which would indicate the path of the bullet in daylight as well as in darkness and thereby allow the aim of the machine gun to be corrected, was introduced. The composition is set on fire upon discharge, and the bullet flies through the air as a bright spark, plainly visible to the machine-gun operator.

"All of these cartridges are of the small rifle calibres—calibre .30 or thereabout. The three-tenths of an inch diameter and short length of this bullet left little space in it for the armor-piercing element or for the tracer or incendiary composition. Nevertheless, combinations of armor-piercing and tracer, and armor-piercing and incendiary bullets have been made.

"The bullets developed by the United States Ordnance Department have been tested on land and from airplanes to see if there is any difference in their performance when fired from a quickly moving airplane in the upper atmosphere and when fired on land. These tests indicate that the United States has developed a class of special cartridges with a performance fully equal to or surpassing that attained abroad."

ROOSEVELT DEAF IN HIS LEFT EAR AFTER OPERATION

Hearing Function "Probably Permanently" Destroyed, Physicians Say.

DIZZINESS ALSO FEARED

Colonel's Control of Equilibrium Impaired as a Result of His Illness.

TO LEAVE HOSPITAL TODAY

He "Must Be Cautious," Physicians Announce, if He Tries to Keep Speaking Engagements.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has recovered sufficiently to warrant his leaving the hospital this afternoon, according to an announcement made yesterday by his secretary Miss Josephine Stricker. In a statement issued at Roosevelt Hospital last night by Drs. Walton Martin and Arthur B. Duel, the Colonel's physicians, it was asserted that, as a result of the operations performed for abcesses in his ears, Colonel Roosevelt had lost, "probably permanently," the hearing in his left ear. The hearing has been temporarily impaired in his right ear, according to the physicians.

It was further said at the hospital that for months to come the Colonel would be subject to dizziness at any quick or unexpected motion, due to the temporary loss of control of equilibrium which has been caused by the operations on the internal ear on the left side.

The physicians insist that, with rest, the patient may recover completely from the effects of the severe operations he has undergone. Their statement follows:

For the last four years Colonel Roosevelt has intermittently suffered from the after-effects of his Brazilian exploration. This has not interfered with his activities, which have been above those of the normal man. This acute attack has given us the opportunity to remove the cause, probably completely. We believe from the rapidity with which the incision has healed, he is in an unusually vigorous condition, and that he will speedily be in even better shape than before.

While this condition was being treated, but not in connection with this condition, he developed an acute infection of both middle ears, which necessitated an incision of both drum membranes. The right ear recovered and in a few weeks the hearing in this ear will be as good as ever. Subsequently the infection spread to the internal ear on the left side, temporarily and probably permanently destroying all hearing functions. It has also destroyed the static functions in this ear, and some months will pass before the compensation for the loss of this function completely takes place.

In other words, it will be some months before he will recover complete control of equilibrium, or before he will cease to find himself dizzy at quick or unexpected motion. In consequence, during these months he must be cautious about his activities.

He is bent upon keeping his engagements to speak in Maine on the 28th of this month. We believe, but are not certain, that he will be able to do so—on condition, however, that he rest as completely as possible beforehand, and that he exercise caution during the trip itself. For the next fortnight he ought to rest as much as possible, so that he may recover from the effects of the severe operations he has undergone.

Colonel Roosevelt was taken to Roose-

Continued on Page Three.

Five Americans Killed on the Toul Front; Nine Wounded in the Fighting of March 1

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Five Americans, including Lieutenant Harold F. Eadie of Tilton, N. H., were killed, five were severely wounded, and four slightly wounded north of Toul on March 1, the War Department announced today.

Lieutenant Eadie was formerly quarter back of the Dartmouth College and Phillips Andover Academy football teams, and was also a member of the Dartmouth baseball squad. He was the only junior at Dartmouth chosen for the Reserve Officers' Training School in Plattsburg. He was 24 years old, a son of James L. Eadie of Tilton, N. H., and was engaged to be married to Miss Marjorie Moses, daughter of W. H. Moses of Tilton, a student in Wellesley College.

Those killed besides the Lieutenant were:

AMODIE, ANTHONY, Sergeant, 147 North Linwood Avenue, Baltimore.
BREW, MATHEW, private, Fayette, N. D.
HENRY, HARRY J., private, Logansport, Ind.
PARSONS, EDGAR, private, Obida, N. C.

Severely Wounded, March 1.

FINKLE, REUBEN J., private, Highwood, Mon.
FORTNER, ELLIOTT, Corporal, Herrin, Ill.
HOWARD, ISAAC, private, Evarts, Ky.
NESS, ROY E., private, R. F. D. No. 3, Duluth, Minn.
WORK, GLEN H., cook, Obert, Neb.

Slightly Wounded, March 1.

LITTLE, JOHN B., Corporal, Abbot, Ark.
MACRAE, JOHN, Jr., private, 9,920 Winston Avenue, Chicago.
NELSON, ARTHUR E., private, Cambridge, Ill.
TURNER, EDWARD J., private, Lake Mills, Iowa.

Slightly Wounded, Other Dates.

LINTON, CHARLES L., private, Downey, Idaho; Feb. 26.
NIGHTINGALE, HARRY M., private, Rumford, Me.; Feb. 22.
SPROULE, WILLIAM J., Sergeant, Newport, Me.; Feb. 22.
TALBOT, LESLIE M., private, Arlington, Mass.; Feb. 22.
THAMES, SAM W., Corporal, Bucatunna, Miss.; Feb. 26.

Killed in Action, Other Dates.

BOGGS, EPH., Corporal, Red Jacket, W. Va.; March 2.
CHAISSON, JOSEPH P., Corporal, Derby, Me.; Feb. 24.
HARDESTY, THOMAS S., cook, 12 Ramsey Apartments, El Paso, Texas; Feb. 28.
WEATHERMAN, HUGH, private, Beaman, Iowa; March —.

Died from Wounds.

BAYARD, ROBERT R., private, Dedham, Mass.; Feb. 9.
CROWLEY, JOHN J., Corporal, Wakefield, Mass.; Feb. 14.

Died from Disease.

CLAPP, ALFRED H., private, tuberculosis; West Union, Fla.
HEINZ, WALTER N., private, empyemia; Crane, Ore.
LEDBETTER, ARTIE O., private, sarcoma; Elizabethtown, Ill.
QUIRK, THOMAS J., private, pneumonia; Lowell, Mass.
SALZMAN, HARLEY B., private, embolism; Beach, N. D.

BALTIMORE, March 3. — Sergeant Anthony Amodio, killed in the German raid on the American sector near Toul, is the first Baltimorean to meet death in the trenches. He was a son of John Amodie, a contractor, who moved to Philadelphia several years ago from Baltimore. He enlisted in the cavalry five years ago in this city.

VENUS PENCILS—17 degrees that are ideal for your every purpose.—Advt.

Swiss Again Isolated; Worried Over Food Shortage

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 3.—By the closing of her frontiers at midnight Switzerland again finds herself completely isolated in Europe.

Meantime the food question, especially as it relates to bread, is becoming more serious daily. The reserve stocks of wheat, even if the present small ration is still further reduced, will be exhausted within the next six or seven weeks.

MEAT PERMITTED WITH EACH MEAL

Hoover Asks the Public Now to Abstain from Beef and Pork Only on Tuesdays.

MUST SAVE MORE BREAD

Mondays and Wednesdays Still Wheatless and One Wheatless Meal Each Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, announced today a temporary suspension of the meatless meal a day and the porkless Saturday. Restrictions on the use of mutton had been lifted before, and now the Food Administrator asks the public for the time being to refrain from the use of beef and pork only one day a week—Tuesday.

But the Food Administrator called upon the people further to reduce the consumption of bread and breadstuffs in order to provide an increasing supply to the allied nations during the next sixty days.

Figures made available yesterday showed that an acute famine in Europe had been prevented by the narrowest margin as a result of conservation measures adopted and the concentration of transportation facilities during the last half of February.

The drive will now be made with renewed vigor to meet the request of the Allies that the exports, especially of bread grains, be increased so that the necessity of reducing the ration over an extended period below what is recognized as the "danger mark" will be permanently avoided.

Every effort will be made this month to bring the total shipments of foodstuffs, including meats, to the Allies at least to the 1,000,000-ton mark, and thus provide a reserve supply, which would avert future danger of a famine. The Allies fixed 800,000 tons as the minimum on which the present ration could be maintained. Shipments in February were somewhat under that amount.

Mr. Hoover believes that the 1,000,000 mark can be reached if the consumers will eliminate waste and exercise rigid supervision over their use of wheat and other breadstuffs.

Congratulates the Public.

In order to aid the public in the conservation of breadstuffs the Food Administration decided to permit a more liberal use of meats. It was stated that the splendid response of the nation when called upon for drastic curtailment of meat consumption was the big factor in making this readjustment possible at this time.

The meat saving since the full restrictions were put into effect has resulted in a reserve which assured a supply sufficient to cover the demand of the Allies for the next two months. After that time it is probable that the restrictions now lifted temporarily will again be put into force. Mr. Hoover was intensely gratified by the response to his appeals, and expressed the belief that today's request for further conservation of breadstuffs would be made in the same spirit.

With the changes announced today the home card will contain these restrictions which the Food Administration asks the public to observe with the greatest care:

Two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week and one wheatless meal in every day.

One beefless day, (Tuesday.)

One porkless day, (Tuesday.)

Rigid enforcement of measures for mixing other cereals with wheat in the baking of bread and the curtailment of bread consumption to the necessary minimum are emphasized as absolutely essential to America's part in the present situation.

In his statement issued today Mr. Hoover says that a great deal of the corn that could not find its way to market had been fed to hogs and that the average weight of the hogs reaching market recently was increased thereby about 15 per cent.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

The statement follows:

"The Allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities.

"Experience shows that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the Allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible, and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent, with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

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GALLI-CURCI, this afternoon, Seats Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 39th.—Advt.

PEACE SIGNED, GERMAN ADVANCE ENDS; RUSSIA FORCED BY NEW TERMS TO CEDE LANDS TAKEN FROM TURKEY IN 3 WARS

JAPAN'S PROMISE AWAITED

Confidence Here She Will Disclaim Territorial Designs in Russia.

MILITARY ACTION DESIRED

London and Washington Said to Believe It Could Have Only Good Effect.

TOKIO ALL READY TO ACT

"Decided and Most Adequate Measures" Threatened if the Russians Signed Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The suggestion of the Japanese Government that Germany's invasion of Russia necessitates armed protection of Japanese interests in Eastern Siberia overshadows all other pending diplomatic questions. Its importance is recognized in London, Paris, Washington, and Tokio, where there is full realization of the momentous issues involved.

The immediate interest in the situation centres in the character of the response that Japan will make to the intimation of Great Britain, with the knowledge of France and the United States, that the allied Governments believe the adjustment of the question would be attended with more satisfactory results and weaken German effort to persuade Russia that Japan had territorial designs on Siberia if Japan would furnish assurances of an intention to evacuate Russian territory when the emergency had passed. It is believed by the allied nations concerned that with these assurances made synchronously with the landing of Japanese troops on Siberian soil Russia would be obliged to feel secure over Japan's move, and Germany would have no ground for argument that Japan and her allies had designs on the territorial integrity of what is still nominally the Russian Empire.

In the absence of authentic advices as to the attitude of the Tokio Government nobody is in a position to say with certainty what Japan's course will be with reference to the assurances, but a rather widespread feeling exists in informed quarters that Japan will not yield to any suggestion that the desire for assurances is a reflection on her good faith and will cheerfully make known to her allies and the world that her only purpose in occupying Russian territory nearest to Japan's possessions and spheres of interest and influence is to safeguard her rights and those of the nations associated with her in the war against the German Government. The apprehension is uppermost in the minds of many men concerned in the satisfactory adjustment of the matter that with German forces driving deep into disorganized Russia the Teutonic influence will spread across Siberia until the allied nations will be menaced by a new danger.

Attitude of United States.

The United States Government has not become directly a party to the diplomatic conversations that are taking place, and prefers, it is understood, to avoid any formal declaration either of assent or the opposite. Japan knows, however, that Washington has been approached and has not offered any objection to the fulfillment of the proposal or in any way indicated that the Japanese suggestion is unreasonable. A very cordial feeling toward Japan exists in Washington, and has existed ever since the conclusion of the agreement or understanding between Viscount Ishii, who was sent here on a special mission by his Government, and Secretary Lansing.

It is contended by those who believe that this agreement marked an epoch in Japanese-American relations that Japanese statesmen now realize that the continuance of sincere friendship between the two nations is necessary to the best interests of the world. The active participation of Japan in the war on land—the Japanese Navy is operating in the Pacific and in the Mediterranean—presents the opportunity of an even better understanding that involves not only Japan and the United States, but Great Britain, France, and Italy, the five powers upon which dependence must be placed to preserve the peace of the world after the conclusion of the great war.

As the situation concerning Japanese activity in Russian territory now stands, these points are uppermost:

1. If Japan sends troops into Siberia will the Russian authority show resentment to the extent of becoming in fact or in effect an ally of Germany?

2. If Japan furnishes assurances that she has no territorial designs on Russia will not this dissipate any effective resentment and make the Russians realize that the presence of Japanese troops on Russian soil is some guarantee against German aggression?

3. As Japanese occupation of part of Russian territory will be in the interest of Russia as well as of the allied cause, would it not be justified without regard

Continued on Page Three.

Thousands of Armenians Massacred at Samsun; German Socialists Urged to Curb the Turks

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 3.—Authentic information received here from Asia Minor direct states that the entire Armenian male population of Samsun, thousands of whom were driven there by the Turks, and including children, has been massacred. This information was brought from Samsun by an official of one of the Central Powers.

The Turks are endeavoring to stir up the Georgians against the Armenians, and it is asserted that appalling massacres have taken place in Georgia also. This is considered a striking commentary on von Hertling's proposals for the future of Armenia.

LONDON March 2.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that information has been received there that Turkish soldiers have committed new massacres in the district of Armenia which has been deserted by the Russians.

Hjalmar Branting, editor of the Social Demokraten, has telegraphed to the two German Socialist parties to make energetic representations to the German Government, the dispatch adds.

Samsun is a port on the Black Sea, and is the capital of a sanjak in the vilayet of Trebizond. Its normal population is about 13,000.

GERMANS LAND ON ALAND ISLANDS

Send Troops Under Escort of a Strong Squadron of Warships.

MOVE DISPLEASES SWEDEN

Mild Protest Made to Berlin—Allied Envoys at Stockholm Act to Save Nationals.

CHRISTIANIA, Monday, March 4, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.—The Aland Islands were occupied at noon Saturday by the Germans, according to a telegram received here.

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—German troops are on their way to help Finland. A dispatch to the Aftonbladet from Wisby reports a strong German squadron, comprising cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, and transports, sighted passing Gotland steering straight north, apparently heading for the Aland Islands.

The American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, learned this afternoon that the Swedish Government had been informed that the Germans intended to debark their troops on the Aland Islands, apparently as a midway station. The Ministers summoned the allied Ministers to a conference for a discussion of the necessary measures that should be taken to prevent citizens of the allied countris from falling into German hands. The political situation created by the German action also was taken up.

No Americans are likely to come through Finland after tomorrow, but there are a large number of French in Petrograd and also some British.

The following official communication was issued by the Swedish Government today:

The German Minister at Stockholm, acting under instructions from his Government, informed the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs that Germany intended to send, at the request of the Finnish Government, troops into Finland to suppress the revolution. These troops, by the consent of Finland, would in the course of their operations make use of the Aland Islands.

In order not to hinder the accomplishment of the humanitarian work undertaken by Sweden in the Aland Islands, Germany would agree to confine herself to making use of these islands to organize there a necessary halting place for the military expedition into Finland.

Assurances also are given that Germany has no territorial interest whatever in the islands, and that the question of the Alands, out of consideration for the vital interests of Sweden regarding the islands, ought to be settled in close agreement with this country.

While taking note of observations made by the German Government, the Swedish Government, after pointing out clearly its serious objections to an eventual utilization of the Aland Islands which might bring the islands into the sphere of war operations or prevent the accomplishment of humanitarian work undertaken by Sweden with a view to the protection of the population of the islands, considered it her duty to lay stress on the point that even limited utilization of the Aland Islands which would take place according to the German Government's communication might involve difficulties for the realization in the manner desired of Sweden's humanitarian aims regarding the Islands.

The commander of the Swedish Supervision Corps in the Aland Islands has been informed of the expected arrival of the German expedition and of Germany's declaration on the subject.

German troops had previously been reported on their way to Finland to intervene in favor of the White Guard, which is fighting the Red Guard, or Bolshevist, forces, for control there. These forces, however, were indicated

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

FLAYS WAR POLICY IN THE REICHSTAG

Vogtherr Denounces Germany's Course as Infamous and Is Called to Order.

WARNS OF RUSSIAN ENMITY

No Help Until German People Sweep Away Their "Tormentors," Deputy Says.

LONDON, March 2.—The German Government's "infamous war policy" was assailed in the Reichstag in the course of Friday's debate by Herr Vogtherr, an Independent Socialist, according to Berlin advices sent from Amsterdam by the Reuter correspondent there.

"The German ultimatum is not calculated to create conditions of peace and friendship with Russia," Herr Vogtherr said. "In the case of the Ukraine peace, Germany and Austria already are quarreling over the booty.

"The war we now are waging in defenseless Russia serves only the propertied classes of the disputed territory. In Lithuania we have made no moral conquests. The Lithuanians long to be back in Russia.

"We are not allowed to know the truth. The Fatherland Party is pursuing a bloodthirsty propaganda against foreign countries. We are sold body and soul to the military caste. We are pursuing an infamous war policy."

At this point the Vice President called the speaker to order, but he insisted on continuing his speech.

"High wages in the munitions industry," Herr Vogtherr went on, "are corrupt wages for the purpose of keeping workmen in good temper in the interest of carrying on the war.

"The Imperial Chancellor has food sent to him from Bavaria, thereby infringing the law."

After another interruption, the Deputy accused an Admiral and a commandant at Swinemunde of appropriating confiscated foodstuffs, adding:

"We must abolish the whole of this Michaelis-Capelle management. The Dittmann case [Dittmann was a Radical Socialist member of the Reichstag imprisoned on a charge of high treason] ought to give the Reichstag cause for reflection. A General who runs wild can, by arresting obnoxious representatives of the people, decimate the Reichstag."

The Polish Deputy, von Trampszinski, said that Poland was being treated worse than an enemy country. Under Secretary Lewald replied that the Germans had done "an immense amount of work in behalf of kultur in Poland" in the way of school administration, &c. He admitted, however, that "the hearts of the people there are with Russia."

Germany's national debt has risen to nearly 124,000,000,000 marks, the Reichstag was informed by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, former Vice Chancellor.

Jeers at Bad Faith with Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—Vorwärts of Berlin, in reporting the address made by the Socialist Deputy Vogtherr, quotes him as follows:

"The Imperial Chancellor said that Belgium must not again be the jumping-off ground for our enemies, but even before the war this was its position, and it was only upset by the injustice which Germany committed in the violation of Belgian neutrality. How then shall guarantees be given in future treaties if, as against treaties, the rule recognized is that necessity knows no law?

"Mr. Balfour has clearly stated what people abroad expect of us. But no Chancellor has yet uttered clear and unequivocal renunciation regarding Belgium."

Herr Vogtherr was interrupted with cries of "Very true!" from Independent Socialists. He continued:

"Imperial Vice Chancellor von Payer

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Wed. Mat. 50c to $1. Biggest Success in N. Y.—advt.

TALK USELESS, ENVOYS SAID

Delay Would Only Make Things Worse—Aviator Bombs Petrograd.

ANCIENT BORDER RESTORED

Regions of Batoum, Kars, and Karabagh, in Caucasus, Are Given Up.

RUMANIA'S TURN NOW

Basis of Conditions Fixed by Central Powers Agreed To by King Ferdinand.

Bombs Dropped on Petrograd; Three Killed by German Raider

PETROGRAD, March 3.—A German airman bombed various parts of the city. Three persons were killed and five wounded. The material damage was unimportant.

BERLIN, March 3. (Via London.)—"By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says the official communication from headquarters tonight, "military movements in Great Russia have ceased."

PETROGRAD, March 3.—The peace treaty with Germany has been signed.

The following message, addressed to Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky, had been received yesterday at the Smolny Institute from the delegation at Brest-Litovsk:

As we anticipated, deliberations on a treaty of peace are absolutely useless, and could only make things worse in comparison with the ultimatum of Feb. 21. They might even assume the character of leading to the presentation of another ultimatum.

In view of this fact, and in consequence of the Germans' refusal to cease military action until peace is signed, we have resolved to sign the treaty without discussing its contents, and leave after we have attached our signatures. We, therefore, have requested a train, expecting to sign today and leave afterward.

The most serious feature of the new demands compared with those of Feb. 21 is the following:

To detach the regions of Karaband, Kars, and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of peoples to self-determination.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk filed yesterday says that fresh peace negotiations with Russia were opened at a plenary meeting under the chairmanship of Minister von Rosenberg, assistant to the Foreign Secretary.

As regards the regulation of political questions, the Chairman proposed that a common treaty should be concluded between the four Teutonic allies and Russia while economic compacts and legal questions should be dealt with partly in appendices to the main treaty and partly in supplementary treaties for each separate allied power.

The head of the Russian delegation expressed agreement with this plan, whereupon the actual negotiations were begun. The Chairman handed the Russian Chairman the draft of the main political treaty drawn up jointly by the Allies, and gave a detailed explanation of the individual treaty stipulations. The drafts for the economic and legal agreements, with a corresponding explanation, were likewise communicated. The Russian delegation reserved determination of its attitude to the individual points until the material in its entirety is laid before it. The negotiations were continued in the afternoon, and the next plenary sitting was fixed for this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock.

According to reports emanating from Poland, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, did not return to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk because Germany objected to his continuance as a Russian delegate. It is stated that Trotzky's resignation will be forthcoming as a result.

Semi-official German and Austrian statements received here today set forth claims of forward steps toward peace between the Central Powers and Rumania.

The Berlin dispatch quotes a Bucharest message under today's date declaring that the Rumanians have accepted the basis for negotiations proposed by the Central Powers and will send representatives to deliberate upon the conclusion of peace.

The Vienna dispatch states that word has been received from Bucharest that the negotiations with the Rumanians are progressing favorably.

VIENNA, March 3, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following announcement:

The armistice with Rumania came to an end yesterday. The Rumanian Government declared itself ready to enter upon a fresh armistice

preparatory to negotiations in connection with peace parleys on the basis of conditions fixed by the Central Powers.

THE NEW TERRITORY TAKEN.

Restored to Turkey Lands Lost Through Four Wars in 90 Years.

The territorial cessions in Transcaucasia which the Germans have now added to those previously demanded in Eastern Europe destroy the results of four wars waged by Russia against Turkey—1828-29, 1854-5, 1877-8, and the campaigns in Asia Minor of the present war. Batoum, a seaport twenty miles north of the Turkish frontier, has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea, and has been the port of outlet for much of the petroleum and other products of Transcaucasia. The Government of which it was the capital was ceded to Russia after the war of 1878, and eight years later the city was strongly fortified by Russia as a base for future conflicts with Turkey.

The frontier province of which Kars is the capital, lying to the east of Batoum, was also part of the spoils of the war of 1878. Kars itself, a city strongly situated and occupying a strategic position, has been the scene of much bitter fighting in the wars between Turkey and Russia. It was captured in 1828 by the Russian armies, but restored to Turkey upon the conclusion of peace. Again, in the Crimean War, it was taken after a six months' siege, in which the Turkish army was commanded by the English General Williams, but again the treaty of peace forced Russia to give it up.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 the Russian Army, after successes in the early Summer of 1877, besieged Kars in June, but after several weeks, during which there was desperate fighting and considerable glory to both sides, the siege was raised following the reinforcement of the Turkish Army. In October, however, the Turks, under Mukhtar Pasha, were defeated, and Kars was again besieged and stormed after a heroic defense on Nov. 11. This time both the town and the surrounding district were allowed to remain in Russian hands.

The region mentioned in the cable dispatches as Karaband is probably that of Karabagh, lying to the north of the Persian border in the southern part of the province of Yelizavetpol. The total area of the territories ceded is apparently about 18,000 to 20,000 square miles, and the population may be somewhat less than 1,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants of these districts, as of the lands over the Turkish and Persian frontiers, are Armenians.

In addition to these territories which were in her possession at the outbreak of the war, Russia loses the fruits of a brilliant campaign conducted in Turkish Armenia under the leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch in 1916.

Caucasian Campaign in This War.

Russia's offensive power in the early part of the war was occupied in Europe, and this permitted Turkey, whose troops were at that time preparing under German leadership the attack on the Suez Canal, which failed disastrously in February, 1915, and who had no other occupation than the defense of Mesopotamia against the British expedition from India, to take the initiative in Transcaucasia. While a Turkish raiding force crossed the Persian frontier to support the intrigues of the German diplomats in that country, a strong army set out from the fortress of Erzerum, fifty miles southwest of the Transcaucasian frontier, which was the centre of the strategic defense of Turkish Armenia, and moved against the Russian army in Kars. The operations culminated in a battle fought in December, 1914, at Sarikamysh, just inside the Russian border, in which the Turkish troops were disastrously defeated.

The necessity of defending the Dardanelles and Bagdad kept the Turks from making any further attempt during 1915, and the Russians were too busy on the German and Austrian fronts to make serious advances in Armenia, though a small expeditionary force landed at a Persian port on the Caspian drove the Turks pretty well out of Persia and foiled the machinations of the German agents in that country. The Caucasus front once more became active when the Grand Duke Nicholas was made Viceroy and Commander in Chief after being removed from command in Europe following the great retreat in the Summer and Fall. He spent the early part of the Winter in reorganizing the armies of the Caucasus, and in January, 1916, the Russians made a general advance. They were victorious in a number of battles, and finally, in the middle of February, stormed the forts around Erzerum and captured the city.

This victory, notable in itself, was particularly heartening to the Allies as coming at a time when they had almost forgot the taste of success. The Turkish forces driven out of Erzerum retreated westward toward Erzingan and southwest toward Mush and Bitlis. The Russians were close on their heels in the southern region and occupied Mush and Bitlis early in March. Meanwhile an army landed on the Black Sea coast captured the important port of Trebizond in April, and in July the city of Erzingan, where some of the Turkish armies had rallied, was occupied. Meanwhile a raiding force had been sent into the district of Urumiah, on the Turco-Persian border, and had cleared this of Turks, as well as inflicting losses on the Kurds of the mountains around Rowandiz.

This, however, marked the limit of the Russian advance. The troops were fighting in an extremely difficult country, with no good lines of communication, and had become scattered to a considerable extent in pursuing the Turks. Indeed, before the victory at Erzingan Mush and Bitlis had been retaken by the Turks; and attempts to establish connection with the British army in Mesopotamia failed, aside from the entry into the British camp of a squadron of Cossack raiders.

The failure of munitions caused by reactionary treachery in the Imperial Government, which hampered Brusiloff's offensive in Galicia, was apparently in evidence here, too, and the Grand Duke's armies were compelled to halt on a wide semi-circular front, 100 to 150 miles in Turkish territory. There have been no real military operations on this front since, though occasional reports have come through of the sporadic attempts made by the Turks to regain their lost ground.

As early as last May A. F. Kerensky, then Minister of War, warned the Russians that they were in danger, if the army continued to retrograde in morale, of losing not only Armenia, which he declared they could not return to the mercies of the Turks and Kurds, but also some of the Caucasus. But apparently the troops here retained some of their fighting spirit, for as late as November the Russian troops around Erzingan were holding their own against desultory attacks.

Germany's Former Terms.

The territorial cessions and other terms demanded in Western Europe by the Germans, as made public by the Russian Government on Feb. 23, included the surrender of all of Courland, Poland, and Lithuania, except part of the Province of Grodno. "Russia renounces every claim to intervene in the internal affairs of these regions," said the official German demand as given out by the Russians. "Germany and Austria-Hungary have the intention to define further the fate of these regions, in agreement with their populations."

Livonia and Esthonia were further to be evacuated by the Russians and "occupied by German police until the date when the constitution of the respective countries shall guarantee their social security and political order."

Russia was also to stop her revolutionary crusade against Finland and the Ukraine (the frontiers of this latter country were left conveniently undefined) and to keep her warships in port until the conclusion of peace. But there was hardly a hint of the present demands in Transcaucasia in the clause: "Russia will do all in its power to secure for Turkey the orderly return of its Anatolian frontiers."

Other clauses provided for economic relations very favorable to Germany, and for the abandonment by Russia of "every propaganda and agitation, either on the part of the Government or on the part of persons supported by the Government, against members of the Quadruple Alliance and their political and military institutions, even in territories occupied by the Central Powers." There was added an indemnity, variously reported at $4,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000.

Forty-eight hours were given for the acceptance of this proposal. A section of the Bolshevist Government wanted to fight, but Lenine forced the decision to surrender, which was announced to the Germans by wireless. At first, however, the Germans refused to recognize this promise, and continued the invasion of Russia with practically no opposition until the last two or three days, when their small advanced detachments were compelled to fall back on the main bodies.

New Territory Taken From Russia by Peace Treaty With Germans

The territory in the Caucasus taken from Russia by the treaty of peace is comprised within the heavy black lines shown in the map. As vaguely defined in the news from Petrograd this comprises the regions of Batoum, Kars, and Karaband, presumably Karabagh, (Black Garden.) The ceded territory was wrested from Turkey by Russia in three wars.

63,800 PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS

Capture of 2,400 Guns, 5,000 Machine-Guns Among Other Loot Announced.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The Germans in their advance through Russia have captured, according to the official communication from General Headquarters, 6,800 officers and 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 800 locomotives, and thousands of railroad trucks. The communication reads:

Eastern theatre, front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Operations initiated after the lapse of the armistice treaty have led to great successes. Troops under Col. Gen. Count Kirchbach have hastened in their victorious march through Livonia and Esthonia to the support of the oppressed inhabitants. They were accompanied by detachments of troops from the Baltic Islands which were advancing across frozen Moon Sound, and also by Esthonian regiments.

Reval and Dorpat have been captured. Our troops have arrived before Narva.

The armies of Kirchbach and Eichhorn continued in their uninterrupted advance by way of Dvinsk and Minsk, and, after hard fighting, captured Pskov, Polotzk, and Borissoff. At Bobruisk a junction with the Polish divisions was effected.

Detachments of the army group of General von Linsingen, with the approval of the Ukrainian Government, have opened fighting on the railway line from Lunciniga, via Roetschiza, on the Dnieper, as far as Gomel, and have had several engagements. Other divisions under General von Knowzen have cleared the roads leading from Kiev and the Kiev-Shmerinka Railway line of the enemy, after breaking his resistance. In co-operation with the Ukrainians, Kiev was captured. German and Austro-Hungarian troops have entered Shmerinka.

The booty taken from the enemy cannot as yet be even approximately estimated. According to reports at hand there are in our possession 6,800 officers and 57,000 men. In booty we have taken 2,400 guns, over 5,000 machine guns, thousands of vehicles, including 5,000 motor cars, 11 armored automobiles, 200,000 boxes of artillery ammunition, 12,800 rifles, 800 locomotives, and 8,000 railway trucks.

The booty taken at Reval was 200 guns, 22 airplanes, and a lot of rolling stock. Thirteen officers and 500 men were taken prisoner.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's armistice with Rumania lapsed yesterday. The Rumanian Government thereupon declared itself ready to enter upon fresh negotiations for a further armistice on the basis of conditions laid down by the Central Powers. With these armistice negotiations peace parleys may be commenced.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—Today's reports from the front indicate greater activity of the German troops in the direction of Narva, while at Pskov they are contenting themselves with organizing the town as a strong base of operations.

On the Sarny-Kiev line the Germans are forty-five versts from Kiev, but the newspapers print a persistent rumor that Kiev, Gomel, and Berdichev are all in German hands. The news appears very probable, as a Moscow dispatch announces the arrival there of the French, English, and American Consuls from Kiev.

The Maximalist news agency prints a statement accusing the Octobrists and Rightists in Pskov of trying to organize a Government willing to sign peace with Germany, stipulating that Germany shall give military aid against the Soviet authorities, in return for which the reactionaries offered to organize White Guard battalions to be sent to reinforce the German Emperor's troops in the struggle against France and Great Britain.

"These traitors," says the statement, "aim at restoring the old order of things, and the people everywhere must wage pitiless war against them."

Describing how the bourgeois elements in Dorpat, assisted by some Esthonian troops, assumed power after the Soviet Executive departed from the town on Feb. 22, and welcomed the Germans, the Pravda, the Bolshevist organ, declares that immediately the Germans entered the town sentence was passed on the prisoners whom the Germans took during their offensive. Eighty men charged with attempting to destroy the railroad were executed.

A detachment was sent to the commune of Rathor to put the committee of the Workers Council to death by shooting, while other detachments were sent in to the surrounding country to complete the sanguinary task.

LOOT BRITISH EMBASSY.

Russian Soldiers Break Into It While Official Is Still There.

LONDON, March 3.—The British Embassy was plundered by Russian troops in command of a Colonel immediately after the embassy staff left Petrograd, according to a Petrograd dispatch received by way of Dusseldorf and Amsterdam.

Another report says that the Russian troops broke into the embassy while the British Chargé was still there, and, ignoring his protest, burned some documents and confiscated others. The Chargé, it is understood, made a protest to Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, who replied that the Government could not be held responsible for the outrage.

VOLOGDA, March 1.—Ambassador Francis has received word that the British and French Ambassadors have left Petrograd.

The American Ambassador does not expect to quit Russian soil, at least not at this time. He plans to remain in Vologda for a considerable period.

Petrograd is quiet and the Bolshevist authorities are doing their utmost to create an effective Red Army, according to advices received here this afternoon.

Socialist Message to Russians.

READING, Penn., March 3.—A congratulatory message to the Bolshevist Soviet in Petrograd, telling it that "your achievement is our inspiration," and a message to the workers of Austria and Germany by way of The Hague were ordered cabled to those countries by the Socialist Party State Convention here today. The Austro-German message calls on the masses "to oppose your rulers' efforts to crush the Russian revolution. The German invasion of Russia is a blow to labor in all lands."

President Wilson was requested in a resolution to call a peace conference on the "Russian revolutionary formula of no annexations, no indemnities, the right of each nation to self-development, and the complete disarmament of all nations."

The release of Thomas Mooney and codefendants in San Francisco was urged on the President in another telegram.

RAIDS BY GERMANS NOW INCREASING

Friday's Futile Attack on Portuguese Covered a Front of 3,000 Yards.

STORM TROOPS IN RESERVE

Change of German Methods Impresses British Observers as Significant.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 3, (Associated Press.)—German activity continues to increase along the western front. In the last two nights the enemy has attempted at least ten raids, some of considerable size, and in one case made a heavy assault of such a nature that it may be placed in the category of attack. This was an operation against the Portuguese in the Neuve Chapelle sector on Friday night.

The Germans attacked under a tremendous artillery barrage along a front of 3,000 yards, and there is little doubt that they intended to occupy permanently some 2,000 yards of the Portuguese trenches, which would have given them a more advantageous position. They failed in their attempt, however, and suffered heavy losses. Such an extensive movement can hardly be characterized even as a glorified raid.

The same night a large party of Germans, led by nine officers, "raided" the Australians under a heavy barrage and succeeded in penetrating to a company headquarters. A brilliant counter-attack drove the enemy out, and a large number of dead and four prisoners, including an officer, were left behind. This raid had been carefully rehearsed for many days, and it is worthy of note that German officers almost never accompany their men on raids, but intrust the command to a Sergeant Major.

Not only has the German infantry been showing more activity, but the artillery has been doing very heavy gunning and putting down a large number of gas shells along with occasional barrages. German prisoners report that all leave for both officers and men has been canceled for an indefinite period.

The storming troops are undoubtedly being held in readiness by the Germans, and stories still continue about the intended employment of tanks against the British. But the British are ready for anything and are awaiting the future with great cheerfulness and optimism. The correspondent covered many miles of the British lines recently, and last night slept in the forward trenches in an important sector. The spirit which prevails among the officers and men may well be summed up in the remark of the commanding officer of a battalion last night:

"The Boche certainly won't break through on this part of the line, and we will give him something to think about if he does attack. Our preparations are as nearly complete as we know how to make them."

This officer was not speaking idly, for here, as elsewhere, the British have been making intensive preparations both for defensive and offensive operations. From the coast to a point well below St. Quentin the British have long been working industriously to perfect their already magnificent system.

The Germans recently have been sending a large number of propaganda balloons over the British lines in an attempt to spread disaffection among the allied troops. The general gist of the pamphlets is a plea that the British quit fighting and desert to the German side.

If it gives the Germans any satisfaction, it may be said that the Tommies are very grateful for this form of attention. The little red balloons furnish excellent targets for rifle practice, and there is great rivalry, even among the officers, to get at least a small section of a balloon as a souvenir. Unwittingly, the Germans have been furnishing a highly amusing diversion all along the line and thereby keeping the Tommies in good spirits.

GERMAN ASSAULTS IN CHAMPAGNE FAIL

Strong Attacks in Rheims Sector Also Break Down Under French Fire.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed.)—Determined efforts were made by German troops on Friday to debouch from the Neufchâtel salient, northwest of Rheims, were frustrated, the French War Office announced in its noonday statement today. The enemy likewise failed to reach the Pompelle fort, southeast of Rheims, succeeding only in gaining a foothold with some small detachments to the west of it.

A French counterattack stopped the German advance on a front of nearly half a mile in the Carnillet sector in Champagne. The French temporarily evacuated their trenches under orders, but quickly drove in again and re-established the position.

The text of the statement is as follows:

The artillery battle reported yesterday at several points on the French front from the Chemin des Dames to the Meuse continued all night with marked intensity, accompanied by very lively infantry actions, in the course of which the French troops retained the advantage.

Enemy raids on small French posts southeast of Barisis and south of Juvincourt were repulsed.

The aggressive enemy action manifested itself notably in the region northwest and southeast of Rheims until the end of the day. German troops attempted to debouch from the salient of Neufchâtel. The French fire, directed with precision, disorganized the attack. Portions of German detachments which succeeded in penetrating French advanced positions were driven out by French counter-attacks. At the same time (5:40 P. M.) enemy detachments attempted to approach the French lines before La Pompelle, but under the French fire were forced to return precipitately to the trenches they had left.

After this first repulse the enemy launched a new and more violent attack in the same region. In spite of his repeated efforts he was unable to reach the fort of La Pompelle. A few enemy elements only succeeded in gaining a foothold north of a small work situated to the west of the fort. At the same time an enemy attack more to the east, south of La Bretonnerie, obtained no result.

In Champagne the enemy attacked the French lines at two points without obtaining the slightest success. Near Carnillet an attack delivered on a front of 800 meters found the French trenches evacuated by orders. Energetically returning to the trenches, French troops drove back the enemy and re-established the French position.

East of the Teton a German attack was checked under our fire. Southwest of the Butte du Mesnil there was a violent bombardment all night. During these actions the French inflicted serious losses upon the enemy and took a number of prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was local artillery activity, which was quite lively in the Haucourt sector. On the right bank, in the region of Vaux-les-Palameix, French patrols took prisoners.

Two enemy raids in Lorraine and in the Vosges, south of Fave, were completely checked.

The official communication from the War Office tonight says:

In the neighborhood of Rheims and in Champagne the enemy artillery displayed only feeble activity during the course of the day. Our troops have completely re-established their lines at La Pompelle. The German attack directed against this point last night was carried out by two battalions.

The cannonading was quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse, at Hill 344 and north of Bézonvaux. It was intermittent on the rest of the front.

British Repulse German Raids.

LONDON, March 3.—Several German raids were attempted against the British lines on the Franco-Belgian front last night, but none of them met with any success. The British took prisoners from the Germans in these encounters, and successfully raided German trenches near Armentières. The text of the official statement recording these operations reads:

We carried out a successful raid last night against the enemy's trenches southeast of Armentières. Hostile raids were repulsed before reaching our lines northwest of St. Quentin and east of Arleih-en-Gobelle. A third party of the enemy attempted to raid our trenches in the neighborhood of Pontru, (St. Quentin region,) but was met by our patrols and suffered considerable casualties in hand-to-hand fighting. We captured a few prisoners in these various encounters.

The enemy's artillery was active yesterday evening against our position west of Lens.

The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

We captured a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter northeast of Polygon Wood, (Ypres sector.) There is nothing of especial interest today.

NEW GERMAN ATTACK MAY AIM AT RHEIMS

Renewed Shelling of Cathedral City Gives Rise to the Supposition.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 3.—No sooner did it seem that the whole front was breaking into flame than a sudden change in the weather fell like a curtain on this sensational prospect. I was up the Aisne Valley on Friday, examining a certain organization which partly accounts for the unceasing improvement in French artillery work, when a sharp drop in temperature heralded the first light snowfall. Yesterday it became bitterly cold, and the air was generally full of a mist of fine flakes, so that little artillery observation could be carried out.

After the splendid sunshine of last month and the unusual fineness of the whole Winter, this cold snap is an ordeal for the first line troops. Happily they had time not only to strengthen their defensive lines, but also to improve their shelters, communication trenches, roads, and camp works. While the ground is white and hard around them, and the wind pierces the old blue-gray overcoats, they know that Winter cannot now last long, that the enemy has lost his best opportunity, and that the March storms will trouble him more than themselves.

The marked increase of German activity began Thursday evening. The attack on the Ailette front near the canal reservoir may be regarded as a retort to the Franco-American raid of a week ago. It seems unlikely that the German command can contemplate any serious enterprise in a region where it is now at such heavy disadvantages as in the Aisne hills. They have there before them a great natural fortress, with another equally strong line of heights behind it, and all of their approaches are under observation. Assaults upon this sector would be pure recklessness.

The next region eastward from Corbeny and Craonne to the hills of Eastern Champagne is in a different category. It falls into two parts, which we may call the Rheims and Tahure sectors. As beyond the Aisne, so at Rheims the French have behind them a mountain block almost impregnable and giving them the advantage of constant oversight of the enemy's trenches and lines of approach.

But there are two differences. At Brimont, five miles north of the city, and at Nogent L'Abbesse, five miles east of it, they still hold two of the old French hill forts, which are invaluable as observatories. Rheims itself lies in a saucer midway between Nogent and the French buttress of mountains near Rheims. The French front lines are less than two miles outside the city, including the village of Bethény — completely destroyed, of course—and running thence southeastward to the old fort of La Pompelle.

The Germans have abundantly shown in this, as in other instances, how little they respect historical monuments not their own; but they might consider (how are the mighty fallen!) even the devastated site of Rheims a feather in their cap. In the course of the bombardment which began on Thursday night and continued through Friday and yesterday the large civil hospital opposite the Church of St. Rémy was set on fire, and, though the flames blazed up into the black night, the gunners were not satisfied.

I hasten to add that this is not a case of massacring the sick; the hospital was evacuated long ago. Why did the German gunners persist when they saw the vast building on fire? Was it that they wished the conflagration to spread to parts of the city not yet destroyed?

Heavy German Loss at La Pompelle.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 3, (Associated Press.)—Determined efforts by the Germans to obtain possession of Fort La Pompelle, to the southeast of Rheims, and thus secure another dominating position from which they could complete the destruction of the city, have met with a sanguinary failure.

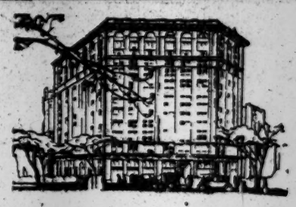
The preparations for the attack began on Feb. 28 along a front extending nearly ten miles, from Loivre to Sillery. The German infantry, the following day, at five different points, went over the top, advancing toward the salient facing Neufchatel, La Pompelle, La Brétonnerie, Mont Haut, and Teton, at the same time making a feint in the neighborhood of Bethény.

It was soon seen that the principal point of assault was La Pompelle, to which two battalions tried to force their way. Some of the Germans succeeded in reaching Alger Farm, a fortified point fronting on the dismantled Fort La Pompelle, but none was able to enter the fort itself.

On March 2 a French counterattack quickly restored the line to its original position, and not an inch of French lines now remains in German hands. The French regiment holding the position was one which had already won distinction on other battlefields.

It held tenaciously under the horrible bombardment, in which thousands of gas shells made the air deadly poisonous. Some of its men who were taken prisoner successfully eluded their escort and took refuge in a shell crater, where they found a large supply of grenades. With these they held off the Germans, who were endeavoring to recapture them, and eventually returned to the French lines.

A French aspirant officer, who was captured, was forced to help carry a stretcher with a German casualty. His fellow-bearer fell wounded, and the aspirant immediately turned rightabout and made for the French lines with his wounded prisoner.



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PICTURE ALLIES SCARED BY GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Berlin Papers at the Same Time Enlarge Upon German Soldiers' Confidence.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 1, (Delayed.)—For some little time past it has been the aim of German military writers to drive into the heads of their readers the idea that the French and British were shaking in their shoes regarding the coming west front offensive.

The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent at the front has painted a glowing picture of the certainty prevailing in the minds of the German soldiers that they are going to score a signal victory, to which he has added stories of the downheartedness of the Entente troops.

General Baron von Ardenne, in the Berlin Tageblatt, fololws much the same line:

"A terrible tempest," he says, "is coming on. Already one feels the breath of the storm wind. The English press is singing small [he does not say whence exactly he gets that impression] and has become less certain of victory. The retirement of Sir William Robertson is symptomatic. That authority on strategy has always regarded the struggle on the west front as the decisive one and advised against the Gallipoli and Saloniki undertakings. His opponents, in the first place Lloyd George, appear to have triumphed. English interest in the Near East and Mesopotamia are ever more emphasized.

"How the Franco-English front will hold against the expected great offensive is a question of the greatest importance for the Central Empires. Papers in England demand a preventive offensive, but this view is not supported by all the English military leaders."

Having thus attempted to strengthen German hopes of success, the Baron proceeds to deal with the allied military arrangements to meet the offensive, saying that French and British forces will at important points be mixed and not separated. That, he says, is as far as unity of command can be achieved, and he believes that this "closer contact of the Entente national armies" will prove a disadvantage, as it did in the Crimean War—which is certainly going far enough afield to find support for a vague argument.

HEARS OF DEATHS IN CAMPS

German Exaggerations of Mishaps in Equipping Troops Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 3.—The Cologne Volkszeitung says it learns from a neutral, who received his information from America, that there is much dissatisfaction in America owing to the bad equipment of soldiers for the Winter, and that this has made the war unpopular in the States.

The paper asserts that the troops were badly protected against the cold, and that 280 men died from pneumonia in camps within a few weeks.

GOADING FRANCE TO WAR.

Purpose of German Demands in 1914 —Cipher Locked the Secret.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed.)—Foreign Minister Pichon's revelations concerning German demands that France surrender the fortresses of Toul and Verdun as a guarantee of her neutrality in the war between Germany and Russia have made a profound impression upon the public. It is believed to furnish positive proof that Germany was determined to goad France into the war.

In reply to the question as to why it took three and one-half years to decipher the code dispatch from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to Baron von Schoen, then German Ambassador in Paris, conveying the demand, it is explained that the German Foreign Office changed its cipher in 1911 after the negotiations over the Agadir incident and that the French Foreign Office had been unable hitherto to find the key.

While Justin de Selves, Foreign Minister in 1911, was negotiating with Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Joseph Caillaux, then Premier, also was negotiating through Baron de Lanken. Discovery of this fact through the interception of a dispatch from de Selves brought on the conflict which resulted in the resignation of the Caillaux Cabinet and incidentally the German Foreign Office became aware that its cipher was no longer a secret. The new cipher was so complicated that the French Cryptographic Bureau has only just succeeded in unraveling it. The expectation is that other important dispatches will be deciphered.

FLAYS WAR POLICY IN THE REICHSTAG

Continued from Page One.

is only a wheel in the machinery. Our Government is entirely dependent on the steering gear, which still lies wholly in the hands of Junkerdom. No help can reach the people until it finally sweeps away its tormentors, and takes its fate into its own hands."

Germans Capture 66 Portuguese.

BERLIN, March 3, (Via London.)—General Headquarters reports the capture of sixty-six Portuguese prisoners in a raid near Neuve Chapelle and the repulse of French attacks near Corbeny on the Aisne front.

The text of the official statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Southwest of Lombaertzyde we captured a number of Belgian prisoners. Brandenburg storming troops as a result of a thrust near Neuve Chapelle brought back sixty-six Portuguese prisoners, including three officers.

Front of the German Crown Prince: After several hours of artillery preparation French companies attacked our positions near Corbeny during the evening. They were repelled by means of a counterthrust.

In Champagne fighting activity revived on the sectors where fighting took place on Friday.

RUSSIAN STAFFS SURRENDER.

Vienna Reports Success of Austrians in New Advance.

VIENNA, March 3, (via London.)—The staffs of two Russian corps and three infantry divisions have surrendered to the Austrian forces, according to an official statement given out at the War Office. The statement says:

In Podolia our troops reached Lachowice, Proskurow, and Lipkanta. When Chotin and Kamenetz-Podolsk (capital of the Government of Podolia) were occupied the staffs of two Russian corps and three infantry divisions surrendered. Up to the present about 300 guns, large quantities of munitions, and other war materials have fallen into our hands.

A later official bulletin reads:

In Podolia the Austro-Hungarian advance troops occupied Zmerinka after a short engagement. When Gorodek was captured a corps of Siberian troops surrendered. An infantry detachment also was captured.

ACTRESS AID OF SPY BAND.

Sumey Depsy's Arrest in Paris Discloses Connection with Germans.

PARIS, March 3.—The arrest of the actress Sumey Depsy, who played a minor rôle at Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre, on charges of maintaining relations with the enemy, has caused a sensation because of the important connections of her alleged accomplices. One of them, an Austrian named Rosenberg, who was prominent on the Paris Bourse and whose Paris bank is under sequestration, fled to Switzerland at the opening of hostilities. He organized a bank and information bureau at Zurich, in association with another Austrian named Bettelheim, according to the Matin. The newspaper says Mathias Erzberger, a member of the German Reichstag, had a large account with the firm and drew heavily on it to carry on a propaganda in Switzerland.

Another of the accused, Louis Bordier of Paris, formerly director of the Casino at Lugano, was followed into Switzerland by French detectives to the doors of Rosenberg's establishment in Zurich, the Matin declares.

Emile Cuillier, husband of Sumey Depsy and former manager of Sam McVey, the pugilist, had been employed during the war by a manufacturer of artificial limbs to visit military and Red Cross hospitals to take orders from maimed soldiers. Maurice Trembles, a bank employe and a representative of Rosenberg before the war, also was traced to Zurich, according to the Petit Parisien, and is said to have made mysterious trips along the French coast in an automobile.

GERMANS LAND ON ALAND ISLANDS

Continued from Page One.

as Finnish soldiers who had served in the German Army, and German volunteers.

The Aland Islands, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, between the Finnish coast and the Swedish mainland, formerly belonged to Sweden, but passed into Russian possession more than a century ago. Swedish troops occupied them last week to maintain order, the Russian troops and Red Guards retiring, and unofficial advices from Stockholm later stated that under agreement both Russian and Finnish troops would evacuate the islands, leaving them to the inhabitants and the Swedish force, the islands to be considered outside the zone of hostilities.

TERMS DISPLEASE SWEDES.

Press Criticises Stockholm Government's Agreement with the Allies.

STOCKHOLM, March 2, (Delayed.)—The terms of the agreement between the Swedish Government and the Allies, which were published today, failed to evoke much enthusiasm even from the Liberal press, while the Conservatives are openly dissatisfied.

The Stockholms Dagblad declares Sweden pays a high price for an agreement which gives her no breadstuffs.

The Svenska Dagbladet is of similar opinion. The Dagens Nyheter, which is one of the organs standing closest to the Government, says the quantities of articles receivable by Sweden "are regrettably small," and that Sweden appears to have paid a high price for them. The insurance provided for ships going into the allied service is held to be an inadequate recompense for eventual losses.

The Stockholm Teningen, a Liberal organ, says: "In fairness, one cannot praise the modus vivendi in very high tones."

The Social Demokraten anticipates adverse criticism, but praises the agreement mildly.

POPE RECEIVES FINNS.

Rejoices with Delegation Over the Nation's Independence.

ROME, March 2, (Delayed.)—Pope Benedict, surrounded by the Papal Court, today received in the throneroom a delegation from Finland which presented an address announcing the constitution of the Republic of Finland.

The Pope replied, thanking the delegation and expressing joy at the satisfaction felt by Finlanders for having gained their independence. He bestowed on the delegation the apostolic benediction, after which he conversed with the delegates for half an hour in his private apartments.

CHECKED BY ITALIAN GUNS.

Attack in the Frenzela Valley Breaks Down Under a Barrage.

ROME, March 3.—The official War Office statement issued tonight says:

On the left side of the Frenzela Valley an enemy infantry attack, well supported by artillery fire, failed completely under our barrage. On the rest of the front the opposing artilleries developed the usual harassing actions, with our artillery fire very spirited on the Asiago plateau.

The enemy was more insistent along the Piave River below San Dona. Adverse atmospheric conditions the last few days have prevented aerial activity.

$955,000 More for Armenians.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, announced last night that the committee has appropriated an additional 955,000 for relief work in the Near East. This brings the total transmitted to Armenia, Syria, Palestine, and other Near East countries to more than $8,200,000. Of the $955,000 just appropriated $250,000 will be used in the Russian Caucasus, $200,000 in Persia, $200,000 in Armenia, $150,000 in Asia Minor, $100,000 in Syria, $50,000 in Palestine, and $5,000 at Port Said.

Your Advertising Problems

THEY might be solved in one-brain solitude, but the surest solution is more likely to come from an interchange of ideas with men who have had the widest experience in successfully advertising and marketing many products and who have the genius of original suggestion to meet prevailing conditions.

The Federal Cabinet is always at your service at the Federal Problem Table, over which appropriately hangs the sign:

"Put it up to men who know your market"—

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.

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RUSHING BIG SHIPS AT THE BRISTOL YARD

With Four Keels Laid, Working Force Is Keen to Distance Rivals.

PLANT IS WELL EQUIPPED

Adaptation of Old Factory Buildings Gives an Initial Advantage Over the Hog Island Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Following the recent visit of an unofficial investigating committee of reporters to the Hog Island shipyard, one of the party last week obtained permission to visit the new shipyard at Bristol, Penn., on a similar mission, with the view of comparing the two yards as far as possible, particularly in respect to the conditions found at each and the progress of the work.

The Bristol yard is the second of the three huge new fabricating yards being built for the construction of standardized steel merchant steamships. In respect to the number of ways it is the smallest of the three, for while there are to be fifty ways for building ships at Hog Island and twenty-eight ways at the yard at Port Newark, at the Bristol plant there are only twelve. The Bristol plant, however, is to build the largest ships of the three yards, freighters of 9,000 tons dead weight capacity, while 7,500-ton and 8,000-ton ships are to be built at Hog Island and 5,000-ton vessels at Port Newark.

The yard at Bristol, however, differs from the other two in that it was projected originally as a purely private enterprise by W. Averell Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, who formed and controls, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, which is building the yard. In the case of the Hog Island and Port Newark yards the Emergency Fleet Corporation made the plans, and then intrusted their performance to the American International Corporation and the Submarine Boat Corporation respectively. In the case of the Bristol yard, it found Mr. Harriman with his plans all made and the site for the yard already obtained, and merely told him to carry out for the Government the plans he had entered upon for himself.

The result is that the first impression gained about the Bristol yard, to the visitor fresh from Hog Island, is that the yard is not only much farther along toward completion—on a rough guess, about two months further along—but it is also much more complete, carefully worked out and substantial in equipment. The Hog Island yard is tremendous, and appeals primarily to the imagination of the beholder as a great feat of engineering. The Bristol yard challenges admiration not by sheer size, but by the perfection of its plan and equipment. It looks, already, the ideal shipyard.

Comparison, of course, would in many ways be unfair to the men who are building Hog Island, as the men who are building the Bristol yard are first to admit. Although they, as well as the Hog Island men, had to struggle with the same bitter Winter weather, and the same maddening tie-up of shipments of material of every description, they had a long start in the early Autumn, and made the most of it. None the less, they know at Bristol, as well as at Hog Island, what it means to drive piles after boring, dynamiting or melting through three feet of frozen ground, and to handle dredges through ice-jams which occasionally threatened to hide the entire waterfront.

Bristol's Early Advantages.

At Bristol, moreover, they had a start in the shape of two buildings of a previous factory, which they were able to dovetail together, with some ingenuity, and transform into a thoroughly modern and efficient plate-shop. This is the shop in which are fabricated, on the spot, the frames, longitudinals, and plates of about fifty feet of the bows and sterns of the ships, too complicated in their curves for fabrication in the regular way. This shop also serves for rectifying any possible inaccuracies, or injuries in shipment, sustained by the plates and shapes of the wholesale shipments. At Hog Island they have a separate rectifying shop as well as the plate shops.

The power plant of the old factory was also, with some alterations, taken over bodily, and supplies about one-third of the power for the yard, the rest being furnished by three new turbo-generators, two of 1,500 kilowatts each and one of 1,000 kilowatts. The impression of greater permanence given by the Bristol plant is due partly to these adapted buildings, built of brick, reinforced concrete and steel, and the new storehouse, of reinforced concrete and steel, and partly to the fact that whereas only a few of the ways at Hog Island are of anything but wood, all the ways at Bristol are built of reinforced concrete. Moreover, while at Hog Island the material will be handled at the ways by stationary derricks, each of the ways at Bristol is equipped with a gigantic electric traveling crane. These rows of traveling cranes make a considerably more imposing appearance.

Comparing Bristol and Hog Island, feature by feature at Hog Island practically all the foundations for the derricks are laid, but none of the derricks is yet completely erected; at Bristol the concrete foundations for all the cranes are complete, and five of the twelve cranes themselves, with their tracks, are complete and in commission, and two more are well along toward completion.

Hog Island has one keel laid, while at Bristol there are four laid, and the bottom plates of two of the ships are already beginning to take shape. The storage and distribution yard at Bristol is complete, as is the first one at Hog Island, and at Bristol about a thousand tons of plates and frames for the ships have already arrived and been distributed, ready for work. Neither yard, however, has yet received all its rolling stock in the shape of Gantry cranes, &c. In the matter of the other shipways, Bristol is proportionately about as far ahead as it is in the cranes belonging to them. In the completed plate shop, foundry, machine shop, and storehouse, Bristol is so far ahead that there is nothing at Hog Island to compare with them. The Bristol foundry, in fact, is not only complete, but far ahead in its work, having already turned out cast-steel bitts, chocks, and other deck fittings enough for the entire first order of forty freighters which the yard has on hand, these fittings being piled up waiting for the ships to be built up to them.

Housing of the Workers.

The housing development at Bristol, which ultimately will take care of practically the entire working force at the yard, is also far ahead of that at Hog Island. A large part of the little city, with bungalows for the higher paid men and foremen, and the men with families, and barracks for the single men, is already complete. Here also, however, the Bristol yard profited by taking over, with some alterations, several rows of houses belonging to the previous factory occupying the site, while at Hog Island everything had to be created from the ground up. There is a restaurant at Bristol, as at Hog Island, run on the cafeteria principle, capable of feeding virtually the entire working force. At Hog Island, however, the men get a table d'hote thirty-cent meal, with no choice offered them. At Bristol there is a la carte service, at prices which enable the men to choose a meal for themselves about equal to that served at Hog Island.

One other interesting point of comparison was afforded by some indications that discipline at Bristol is a bit more strict than at Hog Island. At Hog Island the visitor, after the formal tour of inspection, had been permitted to wander off by himself, questioning the workmen and peering into holes and corners, and for nearly two hours had been left more or less to himself without being disturbed, questioned, or required to identify himself. Of course, that day was a holiday, and everybody knew there were many visitors in the yard. At Bristol, however, although accompanied by the President of the corporation himself, the visitor was halted at least once at the door of every building and in each part of the yard, and not permitted to proceed until he had been satisfactorily identified. The President of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, R. H. M. Robinson, was formerly in the Construction Corps of the United States Navy, where apparently he learned to drive with a taut rein.

Keen Feeling of Rivalry.

One of the most interesting features about Bristol was the evident and keen feeling of rivalry with both the Submarine Boat Corporation and the American International Corporation, which plainly animated the entire working force, from President Robinson and Mr. Harriman down. Every one in the yard, apparently, had read every scrap of information the newspapers afforded about Hog Island and Port Newark, and when they learned that the visitor had been at Hog Island, he was plied with eager questions as to the state of affairs there.

When they learned that President Stone of the American International Corporation had predicted that his yard eventually would beat both the Bristol yard and the Newark yard in delivering ships ahead of schedule, the Bristol men wanted to collect a fund right away to add interest to the project of convincing Mr. Stone of his mistake.

"If Mr. Stone and any of his assistants want to make a little sporting proposition out of this," was the expressed sentiment of all the Bristol men, "we would be only too happy to accommodate him. Tell him to go as far as he likes." And when the visitor left the yard, some of them were arguing over the difficult question of allowances for the special conditions at the two yards, so that some sort of basis, fair to both, could be worked out, on which a race could be made.

LA FOLLETTE MEN ELATED.

Confident Resolution of Censure Cannot Be Adopted.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—La Follette adherents were claiming tonight that the maximum effort of the Assembly to pass a resolution condemning the Senator was exerted yesterday and that when the House was called to order tomorrow there would be fewer members present than at the previous session.

There are 100 members of the Lower House, and on Saturday the anti-La Follette strength reached a maximum on test votes of 46. Twenty-eight members were absent, and Assemblyman Evjue said seventeen of these were for La Follette and eleven for the other side. Of the eleven, he said, six could not possibly attend, one being on leave of absence, three sick, one under arrest, and one in Florida.

"To attain their necessary strength of 51 votes, every one of their men who were here on Saturday and all of the six missing would have to be brought in to pass the resolution," said Mr. Evjue. "As a matter of fact, some of those who were here Saturday will not return, I have been assured."

SHIPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, March 3.—Governor General Harrison has signed bills establishing a Philippine merchant marine and appropriating $6,000,000 in gold for the purchase of vessels to start the enterprise.

CALLS ARMY FABRICS BETTER THAN EVER

Uniforms All Wool, Overcoats a Fourth Shoddy, Eliminating Cotton, Eisenman Says.

NO COMPLAINT OF WEIGHT

Pershing Asked if Change to English Standard Was Desired, but No Reply Received.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Reports that the Quartermaster Department would investigate complaints that American soldiers were poorly clad, and that uniforms made for the soldiers sent to France lacked both wearing quality and warmth, brought a reply, today from Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Section on Supplies of the Council of National Defense, who directed the purchase of the materials by the Committee on Supplies.

It was stated that General Pershing had complained that the material for uniforms used, which weighs sixteen ounces to the yard, was not heavy enough. In reply Mr. Eisenman asserted that General Sharpe, as Quartermaster General, cabled to General Pershing four months ago, asking if the weight was sufficient, and that the Committee on Supplies had received no reply. This was taken to indicate that the uniforms were satisfactory to General Pershing, and no change was ordered. Mr. Eisenman denied also that the wearing quality of the overcoats had been lessened by the use of shoddy.

The matter has been the subject of investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, has taken over investigation of the facts brought out and supervision of the uniform supply.

In his statement Mr. Eisenman says:

Army Uniforms All Wool.

"Of the more than 30,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms that have been bought by the Committee on Supplies since last May every yard has consisted of 100 per cent. virgin wool—with no cotton, no wool substitute, no shoddy. Prior to the entrance of the Committee on Supplies into the Government purchasing system the specifications for uniform cloth were 75 per cent. virgin wool and 25 per cent. cotton. The standard weight for uniform cloth for the army has always been sixteen ounces to the yard, and it is now that, and all of the goods purchased by the Committee on Supplies has likewise been sixteen ounces to the yard.

"Owing to information received that English uniform cloths were twenty ounces to the yard the Supplies Commiteee has frequently sought to obtain a ruling from General Sharpe of the Quartermaster Department as to whether or not the weight of the cloth for our uniforms should be increased. General Sharpe cabled General Pershing about four months ago inquiring if in General Pershing's judgment our weights were sufficient, but to date the Supplies Committee has received no information on the point, and consequently it has had no alternative but to continue its purchases of cloth under the current weight specifications.

"Statements have been made that the uniforms of American soldiers have been cheapened. The facts are that they have been made far better and stronger by eliminating the pre-war standard of 25 per cent. of cotton and substituting therefor a fabric composed of strictly all virgin wool, thereby strengthening the tensile strength of the cloth, and by the elimination of the 25 per cent. of cotton adding at least that much warmth to the fabrics.

Shoddy in the Overcoats.

"With regard to the overcoating fabric, the pre-war standard was 75 per cent. of virgin wool and 25 per cent. of cotton. At the outbreak of the war the officers of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, headed by Colonel John P. Wood, most strongly urged the adoption of a new standard of overcoating whereby the 25 per cent. of cotton should be eliminated and substitution made therefor by the use of reworked wools, commonly known as shoddy.

"After the most careful deliberation between the woolen manufacturers, the Committee on Supplies, and the Quartermaster Department, it was considered wise to take this action, but the strength tests of the overcoating fabrics were left on the pre-war standard, and for warmth and wearing qualities the overcoating fabric finally adopted is not only far better than that of the pre-war standard, but better than at least 90 per cent. of all the overcoating in the world for civilians."

DIAMOND OUTPUT GROWS.

South African Production and Sales Show Increases.

OTTAWA, March 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg says that the South African diamond output last year totaled 2,902,416 carats, valued at £7,713,018. Sales amounted to 2,416,208 carats, valued at £6,170,900.

The production increased by 536,086 carats and the sales by 124,253 carats, as compared with 1915.

FAVORS TEXTBOOK INQUIRY.

Bar Body Commends Bill Barring Disloyal Instruction in Schools.

In a criticism of pending bills before the Legislature the Association of the Bar of the City of New York commends Senator Slater's bill to create a commission to examine text books used in the public schools of the State for the purpose of determining whether they contain seditious or disloyal matter and to prevent the use of such books.

"Our schools and colleges," says the committee of the Bar Association, "should be absolutely free from sedition or disloyalty. The very thought that books that countenance sedition or disloyalty should be used in our schools is abhorrent. It would seem to be beyond the need of argument to justify such legislation as that now under consideration."

The committee, in commenting on a bill introduced by Senator Sage providing that money appropriated for the purchase of forest reserve lands may also be spent for expenses, including the inspection of land "offered" and for "examination and approval of title," says that if the purpose of the bill is merely to provide for the payment of incidental expenses it is not necessary, and that if it is for the payment of expenses not incidental it is unconstitutional, in that it violates the measure providing for the purchase of forest lands, which was passed by a referendum.

Among the bills approved is one by Senator Nicoll permitting corporations to contribute out of their surplus to the American Red Cross in order to enable it to carry on "its human activities in aid of the Government in the present emergency."

SCHOOLS EAGER FOR $5,000.

Stuyvesant High Leads in Race for Wertheim Prize.

Stuyvesant High School leads in the contest for Jacob Wertheim's $5,000 prize for the New York school selling the greatest number of War Savings and Thrift stamps before May 31. Its total sale up to Feb. 15 was $6,736.66, with P. S. 10 and P. S. 46 competing for second place with $5,879.38 and $5,885.77 respectively to their credit. As a result of Mr. Wertheim's offer interest was stimulated among the children in New York in the war savings campaign, and most of the schools now have a 100 per cent. organization of war savers.

The girls in the Washington Irving High School, who now occupy fourth place, are determined to displace the boys from first position. Their contributions amounted to $5,070.67. The standing of the other leading schools is as follows: P. S. 80 and P. S. 13, Queens, $4,849.40; Julia Richman High School, $4,682.10; P. S. 157, Manhattan, $4,547.89; P. S. 179, Brooklyn, $4,547.89; P. S. 106, $4,261.31, and P. S. 9, Manhattan, $3,998.56.

MARCONI URGES ACTION.

Wants Italy to Deal with Irregularities in Purchases Here.

ROME, March 3.—In a speech yesterday, referring to America's growing aid to Italy, Senator William Marconi urged the Italian Government to adopt energetic measures concerning reported irregularities in purchases made in America by the Italian mission.

Talk of Tumulty for Governor.

President Wilson has been invited to attend a Hooverized dinner to be given March 31 at the Kreuger Auditorium by the Democrats of New Jersey, when a boom may be started for Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator or Governor in New Jersey next Fall. Judge George S. Silzer of Middlesex County and Sheriff Elmer E. Geron of Monmouth County have also been mentioned as United States Senator possibilities. Former State Controller Edward I. Edwards of Jersey City has been mentioned as a Gubernatorial candidate.

The Sun

FROM the feeble candle up to the dazzling electric arc many inventions have vied with the sun. But when the sun shines forth the best artificial light is dim and weak by comparison.

The most ingenious imitation never equals the genuine. The one genuine Aspirin is found in

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Aspirin has been made in the United States for more than ten years. For *your* protection every package and *every tablet* is invariably marked with

"The Bayer Cross" — BAYER — "Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

NEW PROGRAM TO GAIN AUSTRALIAN RECRUITS

Premier Hughes Will Ask All Between 19 and 44 If They Are Ready to Enlist.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 3, (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) — Premier Hughes, in a speech here today on recruiting, said that, subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, the Commonwealth must do its duty. The Government, he said, would appoint a high court Judge as an impartial tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the Australian divisions in the field at full strength.

The Government would also increase the separation allowance in the case of married men by 33 1-3 per cent., and deferred pay, after twelve months, would bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., or at the current rate for war savings certificates.

Cards, Mr. Hughes said, would be sent to all men between the ages of 19 and 44 years, asking whether they were prepared to enlist if drawn in the ballot, provided as many others in the same district would submit their names to ballots as to make up the quota of recruits required in any month. Many of those enlisted would be given leave at full pay, to canvass for eligibles in their home localities.

The Government, said the Premier, invited patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death or total disablement. The women of Australia would be organized for recruiting purposes, and the Government would exercise all its powers to encourage eligibles in the public service to enlist.

NOW FOR OVERMAN BILL.

Merchants' Association Indorses Amended War Co-ordination.

The Merchants' Association, which several weeks ago threw its support in favor of the proposals for a Director of Munitions and a Board of War Control, has now come out in favor of the Overman bill for executive reorganization of departments as meeting practically the same needs. In a statement which it has sent out to the leading commercial organizations of the country, asking for their support of the bill, the association says:

"Since the association announced its advocacy of the bills for a Board of War Control and a Director of Munitions, the Overman bill, the purpose of which is to provide for greater efficiency, has been introduced as an Administration measure and is now pending in Congress. A careful study of this bill shows that in its present amended form it embodies the essential principles advocated by this association, namely, provision for effective central control, complete co-ordination, and such redistribution of departmental powers as may be necessary to this result.

"The intent and effect of the Overman bill is to enable the President to rearrange and reconstruct the functions of the various executive agencies in such manner as to insure unity of plan and method in their operation and harmony in their work, and thereby to abolish cross-purposes and confusion and promote celerity and efficiency.

"We believe, therefore, that the Overman bill, in the form now pending, should have the cordial support of the business community as a suitable response to their demand for the application of the methods of business organization to the business of war-making."

FRENCH GIVE FLAGS FOR AMERICAN UNITS

Sharp Receives Them From Descendants of French Soldiers In Our Revolution.

PARIS, March 3.—The American Ambassador, William Graves Sharp, and General Lewis, representing the American Army, received from descendants of French soldiers in the revolutionary war this morning the battle flags destined for the 6th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Infantry and 4th Artillery.

A very impressive ceremony was observed in the reception salon at the War Museum at the Invalides. The presentation was made by Marquis de Dompierre, a descendant of one of the officers in Lafayette's army. Ambassador Sharp responded and received the flags, which will be exhibited at the Invalides for a few days and then sent to the front, where direct presentation to the regiments will take place.

Among those present were the Marquis de Chambrun, a direct descendant of Lafayette, and Count de Rochambeau, direct descandant of General Rochambeau.

Baron de Centenson, thanking the subscribers to the, flag fund, referred to the early connection between West Point and the French Polytechnic School cadets, West Point men having in July, 1830, sent congratulations to their French comrades in the Polytechnic for bravery shown in the defense of liberty. A copy of a monument commemorating the event will be made and sent to West Point.

The Baron described an "Alliance Americaine," which is now being formed to group all the descendants of all those who aided in the foundation of American independence. Americans will be eligible who possess similar qualifications. One of the main objects in view is to send members' children to American universities.

CANADIAN FLIER KILLED.

Three Others Injured in Practice Work at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 4.—One man was killed and three were seriously injured yesterday as the result of spinning nose dive accidents at aviation fields near Fort Worth. All the victims were members of the British Royal Flying Corps.

W. A. Hayes, mechanic, was killed.

The injured are:

Lieutenant BATE.
Lieutenant FRANK FLYNN.
Cadet E. A. CARROLL.

The home addresses of the men could not be learned tonight.

Hayes and Lieutenant Bate were riding in the same machine at Hicks Field when the plane crashed 400 feet. Hayes died at a hospital an hour later. Bate sustained a fractured leg and internal injuries from which it is said he cannot recover.

General Hoare Badly Hurt.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 3.—General C. G. Hoare, commander of the entire British Royal Flying Corps in Canada and the United States, narrowly escaped death, receiving severe injuries about the face and head in a forced landing at Hicks Aviation Field here several days ago, it became known tonight. Aviation authorities until today were successful in keeping knowledge of the accident within restricted military circles.

BRAZILIANS ELECT ALVES.

Backed for President by All Parties on a War Platform.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—Although the election returns have not been received from all the States, it has already been determined that Rodriguez Alves and Delfin Moreira have been elected President and Vice President, almost unanimously.

All political parties gave their support to them on their pledge for a continuance of the present Administration's war policies.

Wenceslau Broz Pereira Gomez is the President of Brazil. Under the Constitution of the country, the President serves a four-year term and is not eligible for re-election.

ROOSEVELT DEAF IN HIS LEFT EAR

Continued from Page One.

velt Hospital on Feb. 6, following an operation performed at his home, Sagamore Hill, in Oyster Bay, for an abscess. The abscess, physicians said, was due to the malignant fever which the Colonel had contracted in South America in 1914. It had developed into a fistula, which the operation completely cured. When the patient complained of feeling bad following the operation it was decided to bring him to the hospita., where he might have constant medical attention. At Roosevelt Hospital it was discovered that an abscess had developed in each ear, due, like the original abscess, to the fever in his system. At first these were considered trifling.

In October last, after he had spent some time at Stamford, Conn., to rest up, Colonel Roosevelt told of the loss of sight in his left eye, due to an accident while he was President. The Colonel said that he was boxing with one of his military aids, who, it was afterward learned, was Captain E. T. Moore, when he was struck by his opponent in such a way as to destroy the sight of the organ.

Miss Stricker said yesterday that the Colonel would be taken this afternoon to the Langdon Hotel, and a few days later will return to Oyster Bay.

REDS DEFEATED IN SIBERIA.

Irkutsk and Three Other Cities Occupied by Maximalists.

TOKIO, March 3.—According to reliable reports, the cities of Irkutsk, Blagovieshtchensk, Omsk, and Khabarovsk are completely in the hands of the Maximalists.

Irkutsk is situated at the southern end of Lake Baikal, and is the centre of a rich agricultural and mining region. Blagovieshtchensk is the capital of the Province of Amur and controls a rich gold mining section. Omsk is the capital of the Akmolinsk Province and of the General Government of the Steppes. Khabarovsk is the capital of the Littoral, or Maritime, Province and is situated at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers. They are all important cities of Eastern Siberia.

CHINESE FIRE ON JAPANESE.

Yangtse Rebels Also Attack British Who Attempt Parley.

HANKOW, China, March 3.—The situation on the Upper Yangtse, where southern revolutionists are operating, is serious.

The Japanese steamer Tahung recently returned to Hankow from up the Yangtse with several passengers severely wounded and with sixteen bullet holes in her hull, following an attack upon her by the insurrectionists.

The Japanese gunboat Fushima and the British gunboats Woodcock and Kinshe, the latter with British Consuls on board, proceeded up the river to negotiate with the natives.

ENTENTE AWAITS JAPAN'S PROMISE

Continued from Page One.

to the effect it may have on the Russian mind?

It is obvious that Germany will seek to persuade the Russians that Japan intends to seize for her own that part of Russian territory occupied by Japanese troops. Some fear has been expressed that the Germans may succeed through this means in bringing Russia on the Teutonic side and thus force Japan, which desires to act alone in occupying Eastern Siberia, to make active warfare on Russian forces, aided and abetted by Germany. This situation, it is suggested, might result also in Russians joining the Germans and Austrians in Western Russia, and being used in operations against the Allies in France, Belgium, and Italy.

It is believed, however, that the argument has not appealed to the United States or Great Britain, which are satisfied that a distinct step forward toward winning the war will have been taken if Japanese occupation of Russian territory is coincident with a declaration from Tokio that the Japanese Government has no other purpose in this course than to protect her interests and those of her allies.

The more active participation of Japan in the war, it is believed in some quarters, will have an excellent moral effect in the allied countries, and will serve to bring about a perfect understanding of Japan's desire to put an end to the existence of Prussian schemes for world conquest.

Japan All Ready to Act.

LONDON, March 3.—In his speech at Tokio on Feb. 24, in reply to interpellations of representatives, Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is reported by Reuter's Tokio correspondent as saying that some discrepancies were to be found in the various reports of the Russo-German peace negotiations. It was therefore difficult at that time to form a definite idea concerning the actual conclusion of peace by the two countries.

"Should peace be actually concluded," he continued, "it goes without saying that Japan will take steps of the most decided, most adequate character to meet the occasion. The withdrawal of Ambassador Uchida from Petrograd is due to the unsettled and dangerous conditions prevailing there. It does not mean a rupture with Russia. Regarding the question of Russia's separate peace, the fullest understanding exists with Great Britain, America, and the other Allies. The Consul General at Moscow will represent Japan after Ambassador Uchida's withdrawal."

ROME, March 2.—"The Government at Tokio will act energetically, but it is impossible to say in what way, it not being desired to have the enemy know anything of its plans," General Semba of the Japanese Army is quoted here as declaring in an interview regarding the situation in the Far East.

Japan's attitude, continued the General in the interview, depends upon the enemy's action—whether the Germans enter Petrograd and, should they do so, whether they will stop there or invade, even without military action, the remainder of Eastern Russia under the pretext of re-establishing order and organizing supplies, and thus reach Siberia. Japan, the General declared, was ready for any eventuality.

ALLEGES RIFT AMONG ALLIES.

Wilson Drawing Apart on Eastern Policy, Says German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 3.—The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung heads an editorial about America "Is Wilson Prepared for a Change in Policy?" The article was written before the news of Japan's activities regarding Siberia reached Germany, and is looked upon as an attempt to drive a wedge between America and the Entente Allies.

The paper says that a difference of opinions and ideas exists and is growing among the Allies and that the Washington policy is merely concerned with American interest. When America entered the war, it asserts, she hoped to reap the glory of a victory in 1917. The paper refers to Senator McCumber's speech in Congress Feb. 16 as proof of this. It asserts that no power was more pleased than Japan at America's entrance into the war and her activities in Europe, as America's economic and colonial interests lie in Asia, where they are in collision with those of Japan. No one, the Volkszeitung says, foresaw the collapse of Russia as a military power, which might have changed the Washington policy.

The situation in the far East, the paper says, looks menacing for America, especially if the latter becomes too deeply involved in the European war. It continues:

"One can indeed speak of a serious crisis with regard to the question of the far East. Sharply censored as the reports are, it can no longer be hidden that something is happening in the East. Japan is preparing something, and has changed her policy toward Russia. From her former friendliness she has changed to the viewpoint of a distrustful observer, and one reason for this was the breaking out of anarchist disturbances in South Manchuria and East Siberia."

The paper refers to statements in the Entente press that Japan's action depends on that of England and America, saying that this is clear proof that something is happening. President Wilson is aware of this, it asserts, and also of feeling in the Western States of America, which have never been enthusiastic about the European war. The paper alleges that the Western States are demanding an explanation, and further asserts that the occupation of Vladivostok would be only a beginning.

It is only natural from all this, the Volkszeitung says, that Mr. Wilson is under suspicion. "Not love of peace," it proceeds, "but the interests of America, are at stake, and this is what drives him to keep spinning the thread of speeches which he began to spin with Czernin and to pursue a different policy from that of the other allies."

DERIDES AMERICAN 'WAVERING'

Berlin Paper Alleges Distrust of Japan in Siberia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 3.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the Reuter report of Japan's proposed activities in Siberia, says that the collapse of the Entente front in the east and the advance of the German army in Russia have brought up once again the question of Japan's help.

The paper says that the Entente has given up all hope of an improvement in the situation, and that the proposed solution is a "bitter pill," especially for America, which, it alleges, fears that Japan is pursuing her own policy. It argues that America's "hesitancy" is proof of this, and comments on a "tragi-comic and painful wavering between hope and fear."

It is evident that the new developments regarding the east have evoked surprise and some consternation in Germany, although most of the papers publish the reports without comment.

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men

An article in SYSTEM on "Men, the biggest business problem" (issue of December, 1916) was read by S. J. Holcomb, who has a general store at Gunnison, Miss. The following year his sales increased 35%, wholly from reading and applying this one article.

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GETS CANALBOATS FOR SHIPPING COAL

Transit Co. Head Sees Fuel Shortage Relieved Here by Using Barge Canal.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW DOCKS

Ithaca and Watkins Will Be the Terminals for the Anthracite and Bituminous Fields.

As a forward step in the plan widely advocated for using the Barge Canal for the transportation of coal, H. J. Curtis, President of the Barge Canal Transit Company of Albany, announced yesterday he has obtained an option on 200 canalboats. Arrangements for the use of the boats were made Saturday night at a meeting at the Continental Hotel, attended by Mr. Curtis and representatives of the boat owners. The company of which Mr. Curtis is the head is an Albany concern, and was incorporated for the exclusive transportation of freight on the new Barge Canal.

During the recent coal shortage Mr. Curtis began to study the possibility of the canal as a cheaper and more effective means for avoiding congestion on the Eastern railroads and for shipping coal to New York City. The first obstacle encountered by the company was the difficulty of obtaining boats, but this has now been overcome as boats will be available.

Ithaca and Watkins are the two coal terminals on the canal for the coal fields. The former, Mr. Curtis said, taps the anthracite fields, and Watkins is logically the bituminous coal port on the canal. The Coal Situation Committee of the Broadway Association, of which Colonel Jefferson de Mont Thompson is Chairman, has recommended that coal docks be built at Watkins, and that arrangements be made for shipments of coal from that point to all of New York State between Albany and Buffalo, and north of a line between the two cities. In its report the committee said:

"State Superintendent of Public Works Wotherspoon recently showed that if coal docks were erected at Watkins, which is within thirty miles of the Pennsylvania border, a great tonnage of coal could be transported thence via the Barge Canal system, and that the average haul by car in order to reach Watkins would be reduced about 75 per cent. and that the actual release of coal cars for use elsewhere would be about 18,000 per month. This is a most important suggestion in view of the present emergency, and is recommended for consideration and action. The freight on coal so transported ought to be considerably less than when delivered entirely by rail."

Hopes for Reserve Supply.

Mr. Curtis's views coincide with those of the Broadway Association. He sees in the Barge Canal prevention of a recurrence of the coal situation which prevailed this Winter. Although the canal cannot be operated all through the year, he is of the opinion that it can be used sufficiently in the open season to accumulate a reserve of coal here to last through the time of Winter stress.

The boats for which the company has obtained an option are the old type of canalboat, and each has a capacity of 300 tons of coal. With these Mr. Curtis says enough fuel can be transported between April 1 and Nov. 1 to supply New York City for the Winter months. The fleet, he says, should be able to make two round trips each month.

The possibilities of the use of canals for coal carrying has been investigated by a special committee recently appointed by Director General of Railroads McAdoo. This committee is co-operating with the Anthracite Canals Committee, of which Harry Plummer is Chairman.

Mr. Plummer has sent a letter to Mr. McAdoo urging consideration of several wholly or partly abandoned canals in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. These canals, which practically extend from the anthracite region to tidewater, and formerly were almost exclusively used as coal carriers, include the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 108 miles, from Honesdale, Penn., to Rondout-on-Hudson, (Kingston), N. Y.; the Lehigh, the Pennsylvania, the Delaware and Raritan, and Morris and Essex Canals, and the Lake Cayuga Canal, a feeder for the new Barge Canal. A ship canal across New Jersey from the Delaware River to Raritan Bay is proposed by the committee as an ultimate substitute for the existing trans-Jersey canals.

Favor Deeper River Beds.

Deepening of the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers has already been recommended by the United States Army engineers in order to complete a water route of anthracite coal from the mines to such Massachusetts war manufacturing centres as Springfield, Holyoke, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell. This plan also is embraced in the program of the special committee. Mr. Plummer's letter to Mr. McAdoo follows the recommendations made by the committee to the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to the Committee on Inland Water Transportation of the Council of National Defense. The Anthracite Canals Committee has made the same recommendations to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

A statement given out by the committee says that it has appealed in behalf of its suggestions to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn City Club, the Newark Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, the Hotel Association of New York, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange of Boston, the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations. The committee asserts that all the representations made to the Washington authorities have requested the restoration of the anthracite-carrying waterways as "distinctively a war measure," and one designed to relieve the seaboard manufacturing centres of a repetition next Winter of fuel shortage.

MAY CLOSE PRIVATE POWER PLANTS HERE

Garfield Aids Will Discuss Plan With Public Service Body as a Coal Saving Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Steps have been taken by the United States Fuel Administration to bring about the elimination of isolated and noneconomical private electric power and heating companies, of which, it is said, there are more than fifty in New York City, as a measure for the conservation of coal.

Representatives of the Fuel Administration left today for New York to attend a series of hearings before the Public Service Commission, at which plans under contemplation will be reviewed and evidence taken.

According to reports received by the Fuel Administration, millions of tons of coal can be saved and turned to domestic supply and war uses if this class of plants is closed down in the industrial centres of the nation for the period of the war. In addition, it is said, the rail and barge problems would be lessened and terminal congestion relieved.

Albert H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for New York State, has been in communication with the owners of fifty isolated electric generating stations in New York City, calling their attention to the necessity of obtaining greater economy of fuel which he believes will result from the load of these and similar stations being carried by large central stations. It is reported that satisfactory replies have been received from many of the owners.

"The hearings of the Public Service Commission," a statement issued tonight reads, "will develop the means and also the complications attendant upon effecting a conservation of fuel in this manner. It is desired in no way to bring hardship to the owners of such plants or to the tenants or interests dependent upon such plants.

"A nation-wide investigation is now being made on this subject. It has already been demonstrated in many localities that centralization of power may be effected not only without hardship but also with a considerable saving from these angles.

"England and France have long ago taken steps in this general direction; in fact, a commission appointed in England to investigate the subject has described the centralization of power as an economic necessity. In England there is under consideration the establishment of sixteen large central stations, all of these to be electrically connected. It is estimated in this report that an economic saving of $300,000,000 will be effected by this step and the fuel requirements of the industries now supplied with electrical power cut in two.

"It is known that before the war Germany had made long strides toward this same end.

"In the United States the West has gone further than the East in the effort to centralize power. In California practically every power system is interconnected. This is also true in Northern Illinois."

KEEP SOLDIERS' KIN POSTED

Wadsworth Authorities to Notify Families When Men Are Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 3.—An innovation in the relations between military authorities in charge of the sick soldier and the soldier's family has been established by Major William E. Dear, U. S. A., in command of the base hospital. Up to the present it has been the policy to notify a soldier's relatives of his illness only when the sickness reached a serious stage. Now, thanks to Major Dear, each soldier's family will be notified the hour following his reception in the hospital, and if the soldier's family is willing to pay for the telegraph service, a daily bulletin on the man's condition will be sent.

First Lieutenant Frederick R. Couderi of the 105th Infantry has been appointed Aide de Camp to Major Gen. O'Ryan.

LASTING PEACE AFTER WAR TO BE DISCUSSED

Taft Calls Convention to Sustain Determination to Fight Until Prussianism Is Crushed.

Former President William H. Taft announced yesterday that a "Win the War for Permanent Peace" convention has been called to meet in Philadelphia on May 16 next. The convention, which will be nation-wide in scope and will last three days, will be held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is the President. Those who joined with Mr. Taft in calling the convention include Cardinal Gibbons, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Gompers, United States Senator John Sharp Williams, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, John Mitchell, E. T. Meredith of Des Moines; John H. Fahey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Edward A. Filene, and Governor Capper of Kansas.

The call signed by the committee says that the object of the convention, among other things, is to "sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian militarism has been defeated, confirm opposition to a premature peace, and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations."

In connection with the convention call Mr. Taft gave out the following statement:

"'Win the War for Permanent Peace' was chosen as the name for this convention because, in the judgment of our leaders, it offers a rallying cry in the present war crisis.

"Russia's disastrous experience has been a lesson to those who believed the objects for which we entered the war might be attained by negotiation. The only result we can accept is a permanent peace, and a permanent peace can be won only by the overthrow of the German autocracy. Recent events have made it clearer than ever that our constructive peace policy can be carried through only by a destructive war policy—the destruction of Germany's power to menace the safety of the world, now or in the future.

"It is clear to every thinking patriot that the speeches of the German and Austrian Chancellors were made, not in good faith with any honest intention of reaching a fair ground for settlement, but for the purpose of encouraging pacifist sentiment among their enemies and weakening the spirit of the United States and our Allies. The German Chancellor hypocritically accepts certain of the principles laid down by President Wilson at the very time when Germany has repudiated the whole basis of our 'peace program' and defied our demand for the evacuation of Russian territory and such a settlement as will leave the Russian people free to work out their own future.

"The purpose of this convention is twofold: To announce our determination to carry on the war until the end for which we took up arms is achieved; and to strengthen that determination by showing the diametrical difference between the selfish aims of Germany and our own constructive program."

APPEAL FOR CAMP WORKERS

Jewish Board Needs Men for Welfare Activities.

An appeal for additional workers to serve as field secretaries at the national army and National Guard cantonments and camps and with the American forces overseas has been issued by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy.

At present seventy field workers are in active service, having first been graduated from the school for workers established at the national executive offices of the board, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. It is estimated that 200 or more workers will be required before the end of the year to meet the needs of the Jewish men in the military and naval service of the United States, of whim it is estimated there are now approximately 60,000.

Additional drafts will mean a large accession to the number of soldiers and sailors of Jewish faith, and will increase the need for workers. The board desires to receive applications from men of mature years, preferably between 31 and 40.

DEPUTIES ACCUSED ANEW.

Italian Aid in Swiss Exports to Germany Alleged in Rome.

ROME, March 2.—Not only cotton and silk, but foodstuffs have been exported to Germany by way of Switzerland in the last two years, according to the latest charges involving Italian Deputies and merchants acting as agents for former German firms.

It is pointed out that exports to Switzerland in 1917 amounted to 407,000,000 lire, as against 396,000,000 lire in 1916 and 314,000,000 lire in 1915. One-half the exports last year are said to have been such goods as silk and cotton needed in Italy for war supplies.

EXPLAINS EGG PRICE DROP.

J. B. Mahr Answers Food Board Aid on Market Conditions.

Julius B. Mahr of the Mercantile Exchange denied yesterday that the condition of the egg market was as serious as reported by Cyrus Miller, head of the Transportation Bureau of the Federal Food Board. Mr. Mahr declared that instances where consignees had refused to accept shipments of eggs because of the drop in the market prices were exceedingly few and not of a nature to cause grave concern.

As to the decline in the price of eggs, he said that was caused by the natural operation of the supply and demand, and merely showed, he asserted, how impractical it was for the United States Food Administration to attempt to regulate the price. The trade as a whole, he asserted, was not objecting to the present condition of the markets. He insisted that there had been little speculation in eggs owing to the previous high prices, and speculators, he averred, were taking no chances. Those who suffered the most, according to Mr. Mahr, were the shippers.

The Boy Food Scouts of Public School 40 enter today upon their third and final month of scientific feeding. The boys were weighed Saturday in the presence of Dr. Morris Stark of the Post Graduate Hospital. Eleven gained weight, twelve lost an ounce, while two neither gained nor lost. Morris Skrentowich, 12 years old, weighed 66½ pounds when he started the course, and was considered below normal. Saturday he weighed 70 pounds and 2 ounces.

Youth Mysteriously Slain.

Michael Cisbogllio, 19, buttonhole maker of 230 East 107th Street, was shot to death last night as he started down the stairs into a wine cellar at 107th Street and First Avenue. In an ante-mortem statement he said that two men sprang at him out of the doorway and one fired while the other hit him over the head with a pistol. The boy knew of no one who should want to kill him.

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GERMANS POUR FIRE ON AMERICAN LINE

Continued from Page One.

ploits. One youth, whose home is near Savannah, Ga., and who seemed to be not more than 18 years old, told this story:

"I was in the front line when it seemed like every shell in the world started coming our way. Where the Germans got them is more than I know. I never believed that many existed. One burst near where I was. A piece hit a fellow on the other side of me who came from Texas. The Corporal picked him up in his arms and started with him for a first-aid station in the midst of a perfect shower of dirt and mud which was being kicked up. I don't know whether he ever got there or not. That time I got into a machine gun emplacement with another Corporal, whose home is in Missouri, leaving my rifle outside. Things got so hot we decided to try to get to a steel shelter at the end of a trench.

"The Corporal went first, but a few feet away a shell exploded almost on him and killed him. I stepped out and saw that my rifle had been blown to pieces. This left me defenseless, so I started in another direction, hoping to find a rifle or a pistol, because I knew the Germans would be around soon. About the same time a piece of shell hit me on the left side and down I went. A Sergeant yelled an order for me to go to a first-aid station.

"I was just approaching the station in the rear of two stretcher-bearing teams, who were proceeding bent over to escape if possible the flying pieces of shell, when a shell plumped down on top of the station, exploded, and wiped it out. A piece of rock hit me in the head. When I woke up some stretcher bearers had me, hauling me over the shell holes.

Heroic Red Cross Men.

"I've sure got to hand it to those men with the Red Cross on their arms. They all worked like dogs in that hell out there. They seemed to have but one idea—to do their duty—and apparently cared nothing for their own lives while doing it. They were game right to the core."

In this connection it may be said that there are a certain number of men who wear the Red Cross whose names are on the casualty list.

An artilleryman from New Jersey described what happened in the gunpits.

"I was asleep in the dugout when the fun began," he said. "We ran out to the gun. The shells were raining down all around. Then came the order for a barrage, and we let them have it. One shell hit near the pit and loosened the logs overhead. After that every time we fired, the concussion brought down one or two logs. Mud, stones, and pieces of shell came in at the front. Five spokes were knocked from one wheel of the carriage, and the gun muzzle was nicked. Two or three men were slightly hit and laid away at the end of the pit, while the rest of us kept on firing.

"Suddenly a piece of steel came through the gun shield which I was behind and hit me in the shoulder. About that time we were all carried to the dressing station, and here I am. I don't mind this wound, but I hope to the Lord it gets well soon, so that I can get back with my outfit."

All the infantrymen asked questions regarding the fate of their comrades. Keen distress was displayed by all the men of the company commanded by the Captain who was killed. One of them said:

"He was a fine officer, and, believe me, he took care of his men. Any one of the company would have gone through hell at his order. We will pay Fritz for that if we haven't already done so."

A Kansas man who was in the fight said the last he saw of the Captain he was kneeling alongside a spitting machine gun and blazing away at the Germans with his own automatic pistol. "I saw him fall flat," added the private.

The Captain was killed by a gunshot wound in the chest.

All the American dead have now been buried in a little graveyard a few hundred yards from the spot where they fell. The German bodies also have been collected and buried near them.

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS AGAINST OUR TROOPS

Reports the Capture of Twelve Prisoners and Two Machine Guns.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—Complete success in the attacks made upon the American troops along the French front is claimed in the German semi-official supplementary war report relating to the fighting from March 1 to 3.

The report says:

"Northeast of Seicheprey our storm troops gained a complete success against the Americans. After a brief, strong preparatory fire our troops here penetrated the enemy's position to a depth of 500 metres. They rapidly broke the American resistance, returning with twelve prisoners and two machine guns.

"The losses of the Americans were extraordinarily high in the brief preparatory bombardment."

PARIS PRESS EXTOLS BRAVERY OF OUR MEN

Noted Military Critic Hints at Official Recognition in the Near Future.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—The press today publishes many incidental and grateful compliments to the American troops in recognition of their share in beating off enemy attacks in the last two or three days. There is a growing tendency to recognize the efficient help the Americans are rendering even now, before they have reached anything like their full strength in France.

Colonel Rousset, the able military critic of La Liberté, writing in that journal this evening, remarks that whatever the enemy's various efforts in the last week have been meant for, the evident fact is that everywhere he has found the doors closed.

"No surprise has been experienced anywhere; no emotion has been manifested. As nearly always happens, a few advanced positions have been lost, but the enemy has not been able to hold them. French, British, Americans, and Portuguese were found ready at their posts, and not only have they not weakened, but their resistance has been everywhere magnificent.

"Special mention is due our newcome freinds, the Americans, who from the start have classed themselves among the bravest—an attitude which, I understand, will receive official recognition in the near future."

OUR TROOPS TO HAVE HOT DRINK STATIONS

First Red Cross Kitchen for Men Leaving or Entering Trenches Opens Tomorrow.

PARIS, March 3, (Associated Press.)—The last halt of American soldiers on their way to the trenches in Lorraine and the first halt on coming out will be after Tuesday, the front line canteen of the American Red Cross. It is called "The Hot Drink Station," and coffee, tea, and bouillon will be supplied there by a Red Cross worker who has earned the recommendation for a French decoration for similar work done for the poilus on the French front.

These hot drink stations, though not right up to the trenches, are within firing and gassing distance of the enemy's line. There have been twenty-five established on the French front, some of them in dugouts, some in improvised kitchens made of sandbags, and some in shelled ruins. They not only provide hot coffee and similar drinks to the tired and chilled soldiers just relieved from their long watch in muddy trenches, but they send big Norwegian heaters full of coffee into the front line trenches. These are carried on poles by two men, who are quite as likely to shed their blood for their country as the man shouldering a rifle.

The hot drink station workers wear steel helmets and gas masks. One of them has a dent in his helmet from a fragment of a shell. More than one million hot drinks and rations have been dispensed by these Red Cross men to the French soldiers, with whom they are extremely popular. The Alpine chasseurs, the famous French light mounted infantry, have made one of them an honorary chasseur.

Nine kitchens are ready to be installed at the American front as soon as needed.

"YANKEES" NOW UNDER FIRE.

Casualty Lists Show That New England Division Is Fighting.

The Boston Transcript said editorially last Thursday:

"At last the Yankee Division—Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards commanding—has gone under fire on the Western front. The New England Guardsmen share with the regulars, commanded by Major Gens. Bullard and Bundy, the precious privilege of holding the small sector that has been taken over from the French by the American expeditionary force under the supreme command of General Pershing.

"The knowledge that the Government withheld from the people has been revealed in the casualty lists of the last few days. For some unvouchsafed reason the Yankee Division was denied by the censors the spotlight which has been kept so constantly upon the Rainbow Division. The Yankees were the first guardsmen to get to France. They went on the ships which had been assigned to the Rainbow Division.

"The Yankees came from the six New England States; the Rainbow Division was made up of guardsmen from twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia. The latter was heralded as the first division of guardsmen to be selected for foreign service and was reviewed on Long Island by the Secretary of War. Shortly before sailing time arrived it was found that the division was not ready to go; it lacked equipment of all kinds. There was no shortage of ships to take them, but the shortcomings of the Ordnance and Quartermaster General's Departments were so colossal that the departure of the Rainbow Division had to be postponed.

"It was then that the War Department telegraphed an inquiry to Northeastern headquarters regarding the ability of the Yankee Division to sail a month ahead of the time originally set for its departure. Thanks to the liberality with which the New England States had appropriated money in the Spring for the equipment of their troops, General Edwards was enabled to reply that the Yankee Division could sail on the ships which the Rainbow Division was unable through lack of preparation to utilize.

"And so the Yankees went away in the night, for the most part, unadvertised and with few good-byes. They were not mentioned in the annual report of the Secretary of War, who singled out the Rainbow Division for compliment. They have not been mentioned in official reports from France, but they are on the fighting front at last, the first guardsmen to go under fire. New England is proud of them, proud of the opportunity they seized to follow the regular army to France as fast as they could get there, and confident that the officers and men of General Edwards's command, as they fight shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-Americans of the Bullard and Bundy Divisions, will afford their home folks new cause for pride every day that they hold their trenches in Southern France."

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Competition for Capital

It's not inflation that bankers and business men fear as a result of the War Finance Corporation or any other financial operation of the Government; it's the inevitable deflation. As Sam Patch said, "'Tain't the flyin' that troubles me; it's the lightin'."

Inflation is with us now and will increase. The circumstances of war produce it. Who ever heard of an economical war? War is waste. But as sure as night follows day, there must come deflation, and it is the ills attendant upon deflation that must be guarded against. Forewarned is forearmed; and it will be a great pity if we shall be not able to modify, if not avert, the evil results of deflation.

With inflation, the price of money, or rather of credit, will go up as the price of all other commodities. The Government itself will not be favored in the market, for here is a commodity that admits of no price-fixing, but the price the Government pays is the measure of the terms to all other borrowers.

There is one individual who can regard these conditions with complacency, and that is he who, conducting a sound business, is established with a sound bank, for with money today as with goods, it is not the question of price but of getting the goods, and there is no member bank of the Federal Reserve System that need refuse accommodation to the customer whose responsibility, business and bank balances warrant.

This is the liberal attitude assumed by The Harriman National Bank, and it may interest business people who for any reason are considering a banking change.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

"Save Food"

The Wonderful March Sale of Housewares, which continues all month, is helping the Government to solve the food problem in a hundred-and-one ways. For instance:

$2.70 $2.25 $1.80 $1.35

Superior Butter Merger

One pound of butter and one quart of milk churned in the Superior Butter Merger will make two pounds of wholesome merged butter and save you at least 50c.

1 qt. size, reg. $1.50. $1.35 | 3 qt. size, reg. $2.50. $2.25
2 qt. size, reg. $2.00. $1.80 | 4 qt. size, reg. $3.00. $2.70

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

This Morning We Inaugurate Our Annual March Sale of

STATIONERY & OFFICE SUPPLIES

Six Days of Great Selling in This Popular Section of the Greenhut Store.

An opportune economy event for business men and business women. An occasion when thousands will replenish their stationery needs with standard grades of these every day needfuls

At Prices Not to Be Matched Today In Any Other Store in the Country.

Heed our advice,—stock up liberally, for prices on commercial stationery are on the up-grade. These and numerous other specials in a six-day sale which begins this morning.

Hammermill Bond Scratch Pads—pure white sheets; plain; three sizes; specially priced as follows:
4 x 6 inch pads; dozen..... 30c
5 x 8 inch pads; dozen..... 49c
6 x 9 inch pads; dozen..... 65c

3 x 5 Inch Scratch Pads—good quality paper; slightly mis-ruled; dozen..... 15c

"Climax" Numbering Machine — operates consecutively; duplicates and repeats; capacity from 1 to 999999; sale, $2.25

Rubber Bands—grey; choice of sizes and thicknesses; in ¼ lb. boxes; regularly 59c; box..... 40c

High-grade Bank Pins—for office use; three sizes; packed in ½ lb. boxes—
Regularly 59c; box..... 45c
Regularly 65c; box..... 50c
Regularly 69c; box..... 55c

Esterbrook's Celebrated 048 Falcon Pens—packed 1 gross to box; regularly 75c; gross..... 59c

Superior Pens—a high-grade steel pen; 1 gross in box; regularly 59c; gross..... 45c

Lead Pencils—"seconds"; soft lead in good casings; slight imperfections; sale, dozen..... 17c

"Conic" Lead Pencils (as illustrated)—a smooth, soft lead; in round tapered wood casing; rubber tipped; dozen..... 25c

Office Letter Files—box style A to Z index; per dozen, $2.80; each..... 24c

Our "Dandy" Letter Files—box style; with overlapping cover and metal clasp; A to Z index; $3.35 per dozen; each..... 29c

Telephone Index—heavy cardboard back and cover; can be hung on the wall or attached to phone; regularly 25c; sale, 19c

"Printing While You Wait"
Special Prices for This Sale

These prices for printing only, stock extra.
500 Letter Heads.....$1
1000 Letter Heads..$1.50
500 Envelopes.....50c
1000 Envelopes.....85c
We supply cards on these three items only:
50 Visiting Cards.....19c
100 Business Cards..44c
500 Business Cards..$1.25

Introducing the "Great American War Ink"

Now being used by many large corporations, institutions and schools. It is a powder,—just mix with water (warm water preferred) and you have as good ink as can be obtained today,—and you save from 50c to 75c on every quart.

Glass Tube—containing powder for 1 quart of blue-black ink; for..... 25c

Commercial Envelopes—splendid quality white stock; 6¾; high cut; well gummed; regularly $1.75 per 1000; sale price, 1000..... $1.29

Coin Envelopes—end opening; strong and durable; for currency and coin; regularly $1; sale per 1000. 77c

Manilla Pay Envelopes—substantial; well gummed; per 1000..... 69c

Stenographers' Note Books—easy writing; smooth paper; 60 sheets; regularly 55c; per dozen..... 44c

Boston Pencil Sharpener—too well-known for further comment; sale price.. 69c

Steel Erasers — 2-inch blade; 4-inch bone handle; very handy for office use; regularly 50c; sale each..... 39c

Filing Cabinets—oak; with hinged cover; complete with 100 horizontally ruled 3x5 inch cards and A to Z index; reg. 45c; sale... 35c

Index Cards—good quality, substantial weight, horizontal ruling, 3x5 inch; 10,000 for $6.50, or per 1,000..... 69c

4x6 inch; 10,000 for $13.50, or per 1,000. $1.40

5x8 inch; per 1,000..... $2.25

Wire Letter Trays—heavy wire frame; rubber slides are attached to base to prevent marring desk; regularly 25c; sale..... 19c

Manilla Pads—horizontal and legal margin ruled; splendid ink paper; regularly 1.10; sale dozen..... 89c

Office Waste Baskets (as illustrated); made of strong reed; closely woven; two sizes; 13½ inches high; sale $8 per dozen; each.. 70c

11½ inches high; sale $7.25 per doz.; each.. 65c

Desk Pads—19 x 24 inches; heavy board; padded corners; complete with blotter; regularly 89c; sale, each..... 65c

Record Blotters—white; cut and banded in packages of 12; per dozen packages..... 40c

Desk Blotters—19 x 24 inches; moss green color; regularly 65c; sale, dozen.. 45c

Board Arch Files—made of contrasting stripes of glued wood with two post metal arch attached; each... 45c

Board Clip Files—a strong spring clip is attached to two color board files; each..... 35c

Chair Pads—made of felt; easily adjusted; prevents clothes from getting shiny; regularly $1.25; sale... 89c

Modern Clips—double loop wire; hold papers without tearing; 100 to box; regularly 60c per 1000; sale..... 44c

Green Eye Shades—with chain style, leather strap to hold in position; regularly 15c; sale, each... 10c

Desk Calendars—a day to a leaf; large numerals; complete with base; regularly 50c; sale..... 25c

Key Rings—attached to double snap spring; fastens securely to clothing; regularly 5c; sale..... 3c

Heavy Glass Inkstand—square; vulcanized rubber cover; regularly 50c.. 25c

Glass Pin Trays—large size; extra heavy; regularly 15c; sale, each..... 8c

Glass Ink Dish—two wells; red and black; vulcanized side slide covers; grooved pen tray and pin cup; regularly 89c; sale..... 69c

Hammermill Bond Typewriter Paper—legal size; substantial weight; regularly $1.25 ream; sale, 10 reams for $9; or, ream..... 95c

Utility Bond Typewriter Paper—letter size; splendid white sheets; regularly 75c ream; sale, 10 reams for $5.85; or, ream..... 62c

Manilla Paper—letter size; excellent for second or copying sheets; regularly 35c ream; sale, 10 reams for $2.60; per ream..... 27c

Rent or Money Receipts—black board cover; per dozen..... 45c

Package Receipt Books—printed on both sides; about 75 leaves; canvas covered board binding; dozen, regularly $1; sale..... 79c

Manifold Order Books—in duplicate or triplicate; 150 leaves; two sizes; 3¾ x 5¾; regularly $1.20 dozen; sale, dozen..... 95c
5¼ x 8½; regularly $2.40 dozen; sale, dozen..... $2

Typewriter Ribbons—for all makes of machines; record or copying; regularly 50c; sale, $4.60 dozen, or..... each 39c

Carbon Paper—letter size; black, blue or purple; sale, box of 100 sheets for.. $1.19

The "Stewart" Check Protector—heavy model—forces acid proof ink into the paper fibre after roughing same; protects checks from $3 up to $2000; sale, each. $3.50

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 25c Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 25c Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 25c Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 25c Stamps Thereafter.
—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.—

SOCIALISTS ASSAIL DEMAGOGIC LEADERS

Appeal for War on Kaiserism, Even Though Opposed by Hillquit and Berger.

CALL ATTITUDE SHAMEFUL

Sound "Socialism and Democracy" as Rallying Cry—Hillquit Opposes Action by Japan.

Declaring that the German march on Russia had bankrupted pacifism in this country, the Jewish Socialist League issued an appeal yesterday to Socialists of America to unite for the defeat of Kaiserism, even over the heads of their "demagogic" leaders. The appeal declared that the ideals of socialism were, with the hope of democracy, in the balance; that the march of the Kaiser into Russia was for the re-establishment of the rule of the Romanoffs; that the Socialists of Germany and Austria had betrayed their trust, and sacrificed them upon the altar of Hohenzollernism. The appeal calls the attitude of Morris Hillquit and other leaders of the official Socialist Party in this country the most wretched and shameful chapter in the history of the revolutions of the world.

The appeal was headed "A Word to the Socialists of America." It said:

"That which all honest Socialists have anticipated, what all real revolutionists have feared, and all true friends of humanity and democracy have foreseen, unfortunately has come to pass.

"The German Kaiser is marching with an army on Petrograd, on the free Russian republic, in order to destroy it, to drown it in blood, and to re-establish the sullied throne of the Romanoffs.

"The Russian proletariat has been deceived, misled, outraged. Perverted idealism, Socialist naïveté, German gold, treason, irresponsible leaders, poverty, and helplessness—these have rendered the Russian people unfit for the struggle. A great calamity has befallen Russia, and this calamity was taken advantage of by the demagogues, the traitors, the intoxicated holders of power to put fire to the republic, and now mysterious, revolutionary Russia is blazing at all its four corners.

"The conduct of the official American Socialists in this war has been nothing but base reactionism, a mixture of business and politics, of demagogy and egotism. American socialism has almost invariably reflected the German ruling socialism. The trademark of American socialism has always been Scheidemann, and with this Scheidemann trademark American socialism sought to get the market. Its traveler was Morris Hillquit of New York, and its champion Berger of Milwaukee. And when the world war broke out, while America was still neutral, Hillquit and Berger found it impossible to condemn Wilhelm and Scheidemann. The American Socialists, through their politicians, justified the treachery of the German Social Democracy against the nations, and Mr. Hillquit expressed his open 'revolutionary' approval of the patriotism of the German Social Democracy.

The Socialists of America and of other allied powers and neutral nations do not favor the proposed entry of Japanese troops into Siberia, in the opinion of Morris Hillquit. In an interview yesterday he declared that the occupation of Siberia by Japan would be "disastrous" from an allied labor point of view.

REBUKE FOR MRS. STOKES.

Anti-British Sentiments Not Relished at Harlem Zionist Meeting.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was rebuked last night by a Socialist writer, Herman Simpson, for making at a Zionist meeting in Harlem what he called an "irresponsible" anti-British speech while discussing the question of Jewish emigration to Palestine. The meeting, under the auspices of the Nardau Zionist Society, marked the finale of the twelfth annual convention of the Zionist Council of New York, and occurred just a few hours after the members, at a gathering in the Hebrew Technical School, had shown themselves overwhelmingly loyal to America and the allied cause and had adopted resolutions thanking Great Britain, France, and Italy for their aid to the Zionist cause.

Mrs. Stokes, speaking to a gathering of about 500 in Masonic Temple, Lenox Avenue, near 125th Street, where Morris Margolies presided, explained that she had "just returned" to the Socialist Party and that, while she was not anti-Zionist, she feared a Jewish State in Palestine could not be made entirely socialistic at once. "I regard Germany as a tyrannist Government," she continued, "but I am not convinced that Great Britain is any the less tyrannous. If Great Britain is not playing the game of dampening the fervor of the Jewish working people all over the world, then she is offering us a mess of pottage."

Simpson, formerly an editor of The Call, responded in a speech of loyal sentiment, in which he made it quite evident that he disapproved of Mrs. Stokes's remarks, and wished the gathering not to rest quiet under what might be construed as an imputation against its patriotism.

CITY'S BOLSHEVIKI AROUSED BY JAPAN

Committee Sends Resolutions to President Protesting Against Her Entrance into Siberia.

Great indignation over the proposed invasion of Siberia by Japan was expressed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Russian-American Convention at Forward Hall last night. The committee, comprised of Gregory Weinstein, editor of the Novie Mir, and other leaders of the radical or Bolshevist elements in New York, adopted resolutions which they wired to President Wilson, protesting in the name of justice and the international proletariat against the entrance of Japan into Russia on a mission, which, in their opinion, was intended for no purpose other than to crush the whole revolutionary movement.

Not only did the committee call upon the proletariat of Russia and the world to rise against the invasion of Japan, as one no less hostile to the interest of humanity and the revolution than the invasion of the German hordes, but it also adopted a resolution appealing to Russians in this country to organize legions which should hasten to Russia, if permission to do so can be obtained from this Government, and assist the revolutionary people of Russia against Japan in the east and Germany in the west.

The committee also took under consideration the decision of the Court of Appeals of California confirming the conviction of Tom Mooney. A resolution was adopted protesting against this conviction on the ground that Mooney was "a victim of a plot of American capital against American labor." The resolution was forwarded to the Governor of California.

SAFETY AID SEES MAN SLAIN.

Riding in Auto That Kills Carpenter —Driver Held.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., March 2.—George T. Bacheller of 49 Wilcox Avenue, East Orange, N. J., was charged with manslaughter here today after an automobile he was driving struck and killed on the Lincoln Highway Oscar Sandholm, a carpenter employed at a Port Newark plant. Bacheller surrendered several hours after the accident and was released in $3,000 bail.

In the car with Bacheller were Thomas Brennan, Commissioner of Public Safety of Newark, and a man said to be a Newark politician. Workmen near the scene of the accident said the car was traveling at a high rate of speed and that Bacheller did not slow up after he struck the man. Bacheller denied he was driving fast, and said he slowed down to return, but not knowing the man was dead and fearing the menacing attitude of a group of laborers who gathered about the victim, he sped away. He said Brennan telephoned a number of places before finding out in what precinct the accident had happened, and that as soon as this was learned Bacheller said he hurried to surrender himself.

KAISER BUYS KRUPP SHARES

Adds Nearly $5,000,000 to His Investment in the Concern.

GENEVA, March 3.—Bankers who have recently returned from Frankfort say that Emperor William, who has been a large stockholder in Krupps, has bought shares amounting to nearly a million pounds sterling since the war began.

DUMBA TRUSTS CZERNIN.

Best Fitted to Bring Peace, He Says —Wants Rumanian Pledges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 3.—Dr. Dumba, former Ambassador to Washington, speaking in the Austrian lower house on the peace negotiations at Bucharest, said that Bulgaria's great territorial aspirations must be considered to a certain extent, and that the Dual Monarchy demanded a rectification of frontiers and strategical guarantees. Protection of Austria-Hungary, he said, would constitute the most important part of the negotiations.

Dr. Dumba also said that Count Czernin was the most adequate person to bring about a general peace with the help of America.

DANIELS PRAISES RESCUER.

Gunner's Mate Dived Overboard at Night to Save Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Daniels has commended Horace S. Davis, chief gunner's mate, U. S. N., for gallantry in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. Margaret on the night of Jan. 25, 1918, and rescuing from drowning, an elisted man attached to the U. S. S. Galatea.

Davis, who was junior officer of the deck on the night of the accident, heard a man cry for help. Davis called to the chief Quartermaster to turn on the searchlight, dived overboard and kept the man in the water afloat until a boat arrived. Davis enlisted in the navy Nov. 24, 1913, at Atlanta, Ga., and is a son of L. Houston Davis, Anniston, Ala.

B. Altman & Co.

Another Special Sale of

Women's Spring Suits

at $38.00

will be commenced to-day (Monday) in

The Department for Women's Suits

(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Most Remarkable

Sale of Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ The cheapest kind of a hat today costs *two dollars wholesale*, and there is no likelihood of them getting any cheaper, all of which emphasizes the importance of this special sale at $1.95.

There Are 2,000 Soft Hats

in all the new shapes and colors for Spring—both regular and rough finish. Also

1,000 New Spring Derbies

in jet Black, mostly "seconds" of hats by America's best known manufacturer. All sizes.

200 Genuine Velour Hats Reduced to $2.95

Good selection of colors. Sizes 6⅝ to 7.

McGibbon & Co.

This sofa shown is delightfully comfortable and has generous size loose cushions, filled with either floss or down.

Made with Floss Cushions . 70.00
Made with Down Cushions . 90.00

WING CHAIR of most restful proportions, carefully upholstered—a desirable, comfort giving chair 41.00

Fine Linens—Lace Draperies—Upholstery Fabrics

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

Women's Spring Suits

Cleverly modeled in the newest materials

Monday at $29.50 and $39.50

Strictly tailored suits, reproducing with unusual fidelity the very newest creations by Bernard, Callot and Beer. Tailored in soft, Colorful Tweeds, Shepherd Checks, Hair-line suitings, Poiret Twill, and other very modish materials in all the most desired colorings.

Sizes 34 to 52½

Each suit beautifully lined with Plain or fancy silk.

Fourth Floor.

A Most Extensive and Individual Collection of

Women's Fashionable Coats for Spring

will now be found assembled on the Fourth Floor. The new creations by Bulloz, Maurice-Mayer, Lanvin, Royant, Jenny, Brandt and other noted couturiers are here reproduced so faithfully, so skilfully, that it is difficult even for the most expert to distinguish between the reproductions and the originals.

A Few of the Many New Materials:

Motafleece, Silvertip, Moon Glo, Crystal Cloth, Valeria Covert, Evora, and Cashmere Duvetyn in the new colors of Monaco Blue, Sea Gull, Chinchilla, Hay, Hortensia, Soldier Blue, Cantaloupe, Lapin, Castor and Wood Brown.

Prices $22.50 to $125

For Monday and Tuesday

Women's Smart Spring Coats at $29.50

An exact reproduction of a very charming coat by "Maurice," predicted to be one of this season's most successful models.

Fashioned of the new "Motafleece" fabric in Olive, Brown, Purple and Tan, and in most exquisite Blue and Green tones. Half-lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 36 to 46.

An Economy Event!

5,000 Boys' Wash Suits Special at $2.25

Sizes 2½ to 10

A brand new collection of individually styled wash suits in those materials mothers know to be extremely serviceable. The models are all new and exclusive with Saks, and each suit has been made with unusual care throughout.

Stripes, Plain colors, White and smart combination effects.

An Extraordinary Sale, Beginning Today

300 Women's Smart Dresses

of Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Satin

Very Special at $14.50

One of New York's leading dressmakers made up these stunning frocks in the balance of his materials that were used to develop frocks regularly retailing at $25. There are five models in the collection, the very newest for Spring, some beautifully trimmed with Soutache and hand-embroidery.

We have added to the assortment 100 dresses from regular stock that were marked $22.50 and $25.

All sizes from 34 to 44 in the lot, but not in each model. Colors: Navy Blue, Wisteria, Tan, Pearl Grey, Copenhagen Blue, and Black.

New "Home Frocks" of Plaid Gingham at $3.50

A new and very becoming double-breasted model in fine quality Plaid Gingham with large fancy collar, cuffs, and trimming of White Poplin. Belt is of Black Patent Leather. Sizes 36 to 44.

Dainty Envelope Chemises and Nightgowns at $1.85

of Pink Batiste, combined with washable Satin

Remarkable values. Empire model with Satin top, finished with hemstitching and lace beading, ribbon drawn.

Third Floor.

Corsets for the New Gowns

will be found in the Saks Corset department in all of the best makes, and in every material and trimming desirable for the new season. Among those to be featured this week, for women and misses, are:

La Vida Corsets.....at $3.50 to $12.50
W. B. Stylish Stout Corsets...at $6.50 to $15.00
W. B. Reduco Corsets.....at $3.50 to $5
W. B. Nu-Form Corsets.....at $1 to $3

A Fashionable Oxford for Women at only $6.50

—very graceful and decidedly low priced

The oxford *illustrated* at right is one of the most charming created for Spring. Its slender lines, and the skilful manner in which it is made will appeal to the most exacting. Developed in Tan Cordo Calfskin, and Patent Coltskin, with hand-turned sole and Louis XV. heel.

Women's Shoe Dept., Second Floor.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Men's Military Wrist Watches Special at $16.50

Twenty-year Gold-filled, new square model with seven-jeweled Waltham movement. Remarkable value.

Also Women's Gold-filled Wrist Watches at $6.95

In convertible bracelet style with 7-jewel Swiss movement. Quantity limited. *Main Floor.*

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

What Do You Know About Paints?

We ask this because there seems to be as many different grades of paint as there are colors. When you buy paint you want to be sure that you get paint that preserves and beautifies in a manner which proves that it is compounded of dependable materials. We have no place in our store for mere color camouflage. Rather than sell such goods we have had prepared for us

Macy's MIXED PAINT

A pure paint, made from the best and most lasting pigments obtainable and combined with

Pure Linseed Oil

and high-grade liquid dryers. It dries perfectly hard with a gloss, yet possesses sufficient elasticity to prevent cracking or peeling. At the seashore and inland it has proven its working and lasting qualities.

You Economize

when you buy paint of this sort, for although you may be able to obtain elsewhere, the same colors in paints composed of poor substitutes for the dependable materials in our paint, you cannot obtain elsewhere paints of the same quality as our mixed paint at prices as low as ours.

Outside White	
Gallon,	$3.53
Half Gal.,	1.86
Quart,	96c
Light Colors	
Gallon,	$3.38
Half Gallon,	1.79
Quart,	93c

Our prices for varnish stains, oil stains, enamels, brushes and floor preparations are, quality for quality, "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street, Broadway.

You Save on Graflex Cameras Bought Here

In comparing our prices for these "speed cameras" fitted with our Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses, with the prices of the same cameras fitted with Bausch and Lomb Tessar lenses of the same speed elsewhere, we find savings of about 25% to 33⅓% in your favor.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3½x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back.	$138.00	$102.25

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Where a Business Man May Lunch

Free from the noise and hustle of the busy street, a noonday lunch in our restaurant on the Eighth Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying experience for the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

SEES WAR DECIDING PAN AMERICA FUTURE

John Barrett Says We Should Prepare Now to Meet the Impending Competition.

TELLS OF JAPAN'S PLANS

Ex-Argentina Envoy Addresses Porto Ricans on the Economic Wealth of Southern Nations.

Speaking yesterday afternoon at the celebration of the first anniversary of the granting of citizenship to Porto Ricans, held at the Colony Club, John Barrett, Director of the Pan American Bureau in Washington and former United States Ambassador to Argentina, said: "As Porto Rico is an important connecting physical, economic and social link between the Government, civilization and people of the United States and those of Latin America, it is fitting to emphasize certain extraordinary phases of pan American relationship developed by the great war.

"This war as it goes on is doing more, and in its final result, whatever the conclusion, will do more, than any other international influence since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to affect favorably or unfavorably permanent pan American solidarity of interest and action," continued Mr. Barrett. "In short, the future of practical and enduring pan Americanism is being and will be determined by this war.

"After the war all Latin America, from Mexico and Cuba on the north to Argentina and Chile on the south, will experience a material, economic, intellectual and political progress that will demand the close attention of the rest of the world. With its wealth, its vast resources and its population of nearly eighty millions practically unimpaired by the war and yet only in the beginnings of their possibilities, there is no question of what is coming.

"The complete elimination, as a result of the war, of Germany, Austria, and Belgium from the Latin-American commercial and investment field, together with the limitation placed on Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Holland by their home demands, has caused the United States to nearly double its total commerce of exports and imports with the twenty countries of Latin America since the war began. Pan American commerce for the fiscal year 1913-14 was valued at about $800,000,000; for 1916-17 it was about $1,500,000,000.

"Not only Germany and Austria, but Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, and The Netherlands will immediately after the war make unprecedented and unremitting efforts in the competition for the enormous commercial, industrial, and investment opportunity of the Latin-American field, and will leave no step neglected to gain their share of it away from the United States. A remarkable fact, not generally known, is that already Japan is making quietly but surely long strides forward in a well organized plan to participate strongly in the new commercial and wealth opportunity of Latin America.

"It cannot, therefore, be pointed out too strongly that it is of the utmost importance that not only the financial, commercial, and economic, but the intellectual, educational, and social interests of the United States should study intimately and comprehensively and endeavor to understand the corresponding interests of its sister American republics as never before. They should be preparing now, by careful planning and organizing for the future, by establishing permanent Latin-American connections, by learning the characteristics and customs of the people, by mastering a knowledge of the conditions of demand and supply, by actual travel in every country, by study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, by approaching Latin America in an appreciative and mutually helpful spirit, and by unselfish co-operation in every way possible, to meet successfully this impending European and Asiatic competition. Otherwise, disaster to the United States in both Pan American commerce and co-operation may follow, but, if done well, there is no limit to the splendid possibilities of the United States in its relations with its sister American republics.

"All this is said in a serious spirit of warning at a time when there is danger, in view of the engrossing attention of the war, of overlooking America's greatest foreign opportunity and responsibility."

A cup to suit your taste
INSTANT POSTUM
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300, Arc Garage.
BAINBRIDGE AVE.
3619, Bahrenberg's Gasoline & Service Station.
BEACH TERRACE.
600, Emperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3400, Van Cortlandt Garage.
3129, J. Whelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1857, Lion Garage, Inc.
BERGEN AVE.
600, Bronx County Auto Company.
BOONE AVE.
1443, Zerrauce's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1202, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY
1910, Michael T. Watts.
2822, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3251, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
Louis Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Huffe's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3151, Whelan's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1004, Wm. & Thos. Wittern Garage.
BROOME ST.
55, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Esting's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
88, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
809, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1982, Fairmont Garage Corp.
CHRYSTIE ST.
47-53, Metropolitan News Co.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
135, E. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
R. Tossi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
306, F. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
732, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 17TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
142, 31st St. Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
228, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Reich Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
EAST 43D ST.
231, East 43d St. Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
322-28, 47th St. Garage.
EAST 54TH ST.
218, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 56TH ST.
215, Almo Garage Co.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th St. Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 63D ST.
H. S. Black Garage Co., Inc., 63d St. and 2nd Ave.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
420, De Lise Garage.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
221-223, Berwick Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 70TH ST.
184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
EAST 76TH ST.
51, Ely See Garage Co.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
61, J. McEwan.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
57, Niagara Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage.
EAST 94TH ST.
306, Ninety-fourth St. Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 98TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
310, J. P. Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
483-487, Spotless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 111TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
166-172, Aranel Garage, Inc.
EAST 121ST ST.
327, Sylvan Garage.
EAST 123D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
212-223, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
104, Akron Garage.
153-155, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 130TH ST.
110, Harlem Garage.
West 130th St. & Old Broadway, Manhattanville Garage.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 144TH ST.
255, Triangle Garage.
EAST 145TH ST.
Willis Ave. & 145th St., Willis Ave. Service Station.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
506, Supreme Garage.
EAST 174TH ST.
440, Claremont Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
1876, M. Oeser's Gasoline Service Sta.
2040, Bantley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1894, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
164, Yerdes Garage.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
585, Bronx Chalmers.
Grand Ave. & Fordham Road, Mountain Garage, Inc.
FOREST AVE.
1038, Keller's Garage.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
1526, Reya Motor Co.
1542, Blue Ribbon Garage.
1852, Wm. Moller's Gasoline Sta.
2124, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Bergen's Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
R. J. Reville, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Ragiero.
LEWIS ST.
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MANGIN ST.
311, Broome St. Garage.
MERRIAM AVE.
1301, Heights Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
896, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St. Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
MOTT AVE.
& 153d St. Longview Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rothelz.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge road, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hurlberg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, College Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1008, Doresma Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
1133, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
1161, Aaroi Garage.
1982, Fairmount Garage Corp.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company
THIRD AVE.
96, Brown's Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2344, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Helpenhauser Bros.
TREMONT AVE.
& Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2014, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
VESTRY ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
602, Cirkers, Sol.
WATT ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
88, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3RD ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
112, West 3d St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
180, P. Hein.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
520, Twentieth St. Garage, Inc.
WEST 28TH ST.
249, Hotel Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
140, Empire Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
200, Garland Service Co.
256, 36th St. Garage.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
140, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42ND ST.
348, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
285, People's Garage.
378, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52ND ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
501, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud, Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. H., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
182, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
108, Larrk-Well Co.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
681, White Company.
Cor. Bway, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62ND ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
89, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
53, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
200, Cor. 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Acon Garage.
210, Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
220 to 250, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Up-to-Date Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
123, The Bailey Stable & Garage Corp.
137, Acton Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
152, Globe Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
9-11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
113, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bowe Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
206, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 135D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
206, Ideal Garage Co.
520, 135th St. Garage Corp'n.
WEST 141ST ST.
50-52, Reavis Garage.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & D., Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
38, Rockfall Garage.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
513, The Anaonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Kesbac Sales Co. No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 209TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1481, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVE.
1480, Barger Garage.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Van Sicien Garage, 2314.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 350.
Dilguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Mull's Garage, 430.
K. Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
United States Garage, 1620-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
I. J. Preuffer, 3018.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge St. Garage, 631.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 689.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Brothers & Koplik, 1149.
I. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Morris & Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
BERGEN ST.
Keao Auto Trucking Co., 900.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262. David Parkin.
Deebach Garage, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson Ave.
SIEGEL ST.
Bushwick Terminal Garage, 135.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARENDON ROAD.
Clarendon Sales Co., 2179.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
C. E. Dennis Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 476.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zoregа Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
C. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Kolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest, 1201.
Economy Oil & Gas Co., Ave. J.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 288.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia St. Garage & Repair Corp., 2819.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
Drucker Co., 2253.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 886-890.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 160.
Germanson Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
Intern'l Parkway Taxi Co., 1878 Eastern Parkway.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarnow, 1971.
Waltman Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Froberg.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie. Fred A. Fleming.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 73.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 257.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 1440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pittbladdo, 473.
52D ST.
John F. Diskin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 253.
Sunset Garage, 514.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dr. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. White, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Ext. and Chapel St.
H. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
Monroe Segal, 910.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6250.
James Quigley, 6520.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
O. B. Templemen, 5103.
David P. Sammon, 1002.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglass St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigne, 280.
J. Rustico, 282.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 103.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
F. H. Free Garage, Gates & Myrtle Aves.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage and Machine Co., 1005.
HALSEY ST.
604, Enterprise Garage.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sessa, 128.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupkl Auto Co., 488.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
Hancock Auto Corp., Hancock & Cypress Sts.
HEMLOCK ST.
Henry Kelling, Jr., 474.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PLACE.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER STREET.
A. J. Culliford, 230.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 542.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUGHES ST.
Hughes Auto Repair Co., 2372.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Laskey Motor Co., Inc., 53.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 163.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Avenue Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVENUE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Walter R. Fellman Garage, cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Bush Garage, 585.
Campbell's Garage, cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Altchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Knowlton Garage, 428.
S. & M. Garage, 431.
LEONARD ST.
Leonard Garage, 482.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1108.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
E. M. Pilser, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARION ST.
At "L" Garage.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER ST.
Spelts's Gasoline Stat'n, cor. Van Dam St.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
A. Runkel, 761.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 167.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood. Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5805.
NINTH ST.
Ninth St. Garage, 282.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling's Auto Supply Co., 233.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot Ocean Pkway.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORNE ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PATCHEN AVE.
Marquis Garage, 305.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Bland Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROBINSON ST.
Robinson St. Garage, 288.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
AVE.
Empire Garage, 1313.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
SKILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 81.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AV.
St. John's Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 281.
Court Garage, 283.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 289.
Portier & Strickland, 583.
STARR ST.
Starr Garage, 214.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
75TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 810.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1737.
SIXTH AVE.
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616.
66TH ST.
Louis Balestine, 1302.
68TH ST.
Louis Stackleroth, 465.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 34.
SNEDICKER AVE.
Snedicker Garage, 337.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 105.
Crocker Garage, 500.
Park Slope Garage, 469.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
Stone Avenue Garage, 536.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 99.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
TROOP AVE.
Gayety Garage, 1.
13TH AVE.
Chas. Dobbin, 4420.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 3827.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Wks., 2287.
UNION ST.
Palace Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 511.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 839.
VAN SINDEREN AVE.
Levins Garage.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 220.
Hohweisner & Sons, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 382.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
St. James Garage, 349.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 390.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE.
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 188 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 333 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Kraemer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Av., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gaso. Station, Jackson Ave.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Manor Garage.
ELMHURST.
Douglaston Manor Garage Co.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pullis Garage, Jack

NEVADA WOMAN TO RUN FOR SENATE

Miss Anne Martin of Reno Candidate for Seat Vacated by Senator Newlands's Death.

WON SUFFRAGE AT HOME

Declares in Her Platform That Women Must Have a Voice in Reorganization of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Vice Chairman of the National Woman's Party, announced her candidacy today for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Newlands. In doing so she set forth her platform briefly, and declared that she would make a spirited fight.

With the formal entrance of Miss Martin into the campaign the country next Fall will witness two contests by women for places in the Senate. Although she has not formally announced her candidacy, Miss Jeannette Rankin, the Member of Congress from Montana, expects to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in her home State.

Miss Martin, in her announcement, says:

"I am announcing my candidacy for the United States Senate because I believe that the time has come when this nation should attest its faith in democracy and the power of self-government of all its people by the election of a woman to its highest legislative body. I believe that the crucial problems which this nation now faces are problems which women can help solve and which justice demands they should have a voice in solving.

"The war we are waging is one in which social and industrial readjustment is the first essential to success. The peace which will follow this war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the war. This readjustment for war, this reorganization for peace, cannot be made successfully without the constructive co-operation of women. The welfare of women demands their presence in both Houses of Congress, and the welfare of the nation demands it."

"It is not an accident that women are coming into freedom and power at this moment of world reorganization. The coming of women into politics means a liberal political force unhampered by tradition. We must accept our responsibility. Women must utilize their power to the utmost. To maintain the new civilization which approaches will require the united and unrestrained powers of men and women both. These are in general my reasons for seeking a seat in the Senate.

Miss Martin organized her native State for woman suffrage and carried it in the face of opposition from both political machines. Another success she had was her campaign for an eight-hour law in Nevada, which was enacted by the last Legislature in Nevada.

Her home is in Reno, where her father was prominent in banking circles and politics. Two of her brothers are serving with the United States Army and her brother-in-law, Tingey Craven Gregory, is a Captain of artillery in the "Grizzly" Regiment of California.

WOMEN WATCHERS TO SERVE AT POLLS

New Voters to be Relieved of Embarrassment at Congressional Election.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party, of which Miss Mary Garrett Hay is Chairman, has announced that the Republican and Democratic leaders in the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congressional districts, where special elections will be held tomorrow, have decided to appoint women watchers to serve at the polls. "Numerous reports," said an official of the suffrage party yesterday, "came from women who went out to register and who were deterred through timidity from entering barber shops and similar places to confront boards composed entirely of men. Therefore, all day long, from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M., women watchers will be in attendance at the 410 polling places in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn where women will cast their first vote.

The Americanization Committee of the State Woman Suffrage party has presented to the Board of Education a request for 100 "home teachers" to be employed by the Board for the education in citizenship and the English language of the many thousands of immigrant women who have become citizens and voters.

LABOR DELEGATION COMING.

Reported to Seek Gompers About an International Conference.

PARIS, March 3.—According to The Petit Parisien, Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the French Federation of Labor; J. S. Thomas, representing the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, and Belgian representatives will form a delegation to visit the United States to discuss the project of an international labor conference with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

South Pole Discoverer Coming.

Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, is expected here soon to lecture on the war. He has just completed a tour of the western front and is enthusiastic over Pershing's soldiers and confident of the great part America will play in the war. Amundsen's lecture in New York will be held about March 14, under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

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RECEIVER SEEKS $201,895.

Suit Against Brokers of Former Bank President in Court Today.

Trial of the suit of John L. Emerson, as receiver of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, Tenn., against Walter C., Samuel T., and W. Hustace Hubbard of the brokerage firm of Hubbard Brothers & Co., for the recovery of $201,895, alleged to have been lost by Charles Hunter Raine, former President of the banks, in speculations in cotton, will begin in the Federal District Court today. It is alleged in the complaint that from Jan. 8 to Oct. 18, 1912, Raine lost the amount sued for by dealing in cotton futures through the defendant's office in Memphis, which was in charge of Hubert H. Reese, one of the Directors of the bank. Because of this connection with the bank the plaintiff charges that the defendants should have know the money used by Raine was not properly come by. Therefore the complaint charges that the defendants "aided and abetted Raine in carrying out and concealing the various fraudulent devices by means of which the said Raine utilized the money of said bank" for the purpose of gambling in stocks.

It is also charged in the complaint that many orders given by Raine to the defendant's agent for the purchase or sale of cotton for future delivery or of cotton futures "in connection with which orders defendants received said bank's money, were never executed," but that Raine was nevertheless charged with alleged losses.

In their answer the defendants made a general denial of all of the salient points in the complaint, and stated that at the time the action was begun the bank was solvent, and that it had not then or has it now any creditors with unsatisfied claims. It is also alleged that all of the money referred to in the complaint was paid with the knowledge and approval of the bank, and that it had been recouped for any losses it sustained. Counsel for the plaintiff are Barber, Watson & Gibboney of this city and Luke T. Wright, ex-Secretary of War and former Governor of the Philippines, of Memphis.

WORK TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Women Pledged to Aid in Averting Hardships of Wartime.

The Conference Board of the Council of Women's Organizations met yesterday under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey and adopted a formal resolution pledging the women to active co-operation with the Federal Government in its campaign to reduce by 100,000 this year infant mortality due to war conditions.

The council includes more than 350 women's clubs and associations in New York and was organized to put their activities on a war basis. Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Public Health and Child Welfare section of the Conference Board, told the women that the high price of milk was responsible for much child mortality among the poor, and urged the board to lose no time in preparing for Summer by undertaking a city-wide propaganda to anticipate the troubles the hot weather will bring.

At a meeting of the council to be held later this month definite plans for the practical work of the campaign will be announced.

Among women serving on the Conference Board of the council are Miss Mary E. Richmond of the Charity Organization Society, Miss Ellen L. Adee of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Miss Sarah C. Wells of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Virginia Potter of the New York Association of Women Workers, Mrs. Cortland Barnes, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Edward Dreier, Mrs. David Robers, and others.

NON-CATHOLICS AID FUND.

Co-operate in Effort to Raise $2,500,000 for Soldiers.

The committee in charge of the collection of the $2,500,000 Catholic War Fund from the archdiocese of New York for the war work of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations reported yesterday a remarkable display of co-operation in the movement by the non-Catholic population. In White Plains, for example, following an appeal from the Rev. Father Richard J. Keeffe, rector of St. John's Church, the movement was taken up from the pulpit by Protestant ministers. The Congregational Church sent a contribution from its treasury and the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. contributed his services to aid the movement.

The preliminary work of organization of the campaign will close with a mass meeting at the Hippodrome on March 17, at which the 5,000 team captains will be present. The collecting will continue through the week ending March 25.

Meetings will be held this evening at St. Ambrose Church, 539 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock; at St. Philip Neri's Church, Grand Boulevard and 204th Street, at 8:15, and at the Holy Name Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock. Conde Pallen will speak tonight at the Sacred Heart Church in Yonkers. One of the most important of out-of-town meetings will be that to be held in Mount Vernon on March 17, at which non-Catholic participation will be a feature.

Pastors in many of the Catholic churches yesterday warned their congregations against collectors who are operating in the parishes apparently in the interest of the Catholic War Fund. At the headquarters of the Catholic War Fund it was said that public solicitation of funds was not to begin before March 17, and the public was asked not to contribute to any persons who failed to show credentials.

DEMAND FOR PROHIBITION.

Views of Washington Heights Churches Presented to Assemblymen

A committee of 100 representatives of the seventeen Protestant churches on Washington Heights met yesterday afternoon at the North Presbyterian Church in 155th Street and laid before Assemblymen Harold C. Mitchell, Ellis A. Bates, and Earl A. Smith of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Districts a demand that they work to bring the Federal prohibition amendment out of committee and get it a hearing on the floor of the House, and also that they vote for it when offered.

A member of the committee said afterward that Assemblymen Bates and Smith had promised to vote for the amendment, but that Mr. Mitchell had said he would vote for the first prohibition bill which came before the House, this being likely to be a more moderate measure not favored by the prohibition forces.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSING URGED

Plea to Government to Raise Standard of War Workers' Homes.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has adopted a resolution as to standards and method for the Government war housing work, in which it says that where the Government purchases the land and erects the buildings to lease to workmen, it should retain the title in the United States or in a non-dividend paying corporation formed for the purpose during the war and for a limited period thereafter, and then transfer the title to municipal authorities or limited dividend corporations, or make such disposition of them as may at that time seem wise. Schools, markets, hospitals, recreation facilities, and such other appurtenances of a normal community should be provided.

"Great Britain faced the same problem" says a statement issued by the committee, "found private capital inadequate, and had to build permanent, sanitary and attractive homes, and in addition to provide stores, churches, and educational and recreational facilities necessary to community well being. The workers were willing to work hard, but demanded proper living conditions. All who know Great Britain's experience know that the United States cannot do less and should do more."

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THE HAGUE, March 3.—The Amsterdam Telegraaf, commenting on Henry van Dyke's new book, "Fighting for Peace," says that it is evident from this book that none was more delighted than "this literary diplomat" at America's entrance into the war. The paper considers that Dr. van Dyke depicts his own rôle in the world war too modestly, and comments that there is not much in the book on Holland's attitude.

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ELLS AND JENKINS BATTLE WAY TO FOURTH ROUND IN TOURNEY FOR CLASS B SQUASH TITLE

DOIG IS PUT OUT OF SQUASH TOURNEY

Crescent A. C. Star Is Defeated In Class B Championship by G. A. Cruse, a Clubmate.

STREBEIGH IS ALSO BEATEN

A. E. Ells Vanquishes Columbia Club Player Decisively and Advances to Fourth Round.

The narrowing down of the field in the national Class B squash tennis championship tournament, at the Columbia University Club yesterday, brought out some spirited matches, not unmixed with an occasional upset. The greatest surprise was the defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club champion, James Doig, by G. A. Cruse, a fellow-contender from the Crescent A. C. Cruse is rated at No. 5 in the ranking at the Brooklyn club, yet he was able yesterday to bring a powerful game to his command and defeat Doig in a brilliantly waged three game match with the score, 15—8, 6—15, 15—12.

F. Jenkins of the Montclair A. C. defeated J. A. Vietor, one of the best known players of the Yale Club. Vietor made his first appearance in the tournament and won his way through the second round without experiencing serious difficulty when he was pitted against Allan Lock of the Harvard Club. This score was 15—8, 15—11. In playing against Jenkins, Vietor came to grief with the score 15—6, 15—9 against him.

This victory gave Jenkins a place in the fourth round. The only other player who attained a fourth round bracket was A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club. He, too, was making his début in the tournament. In a second round match he swept R. L. Strebeigh, one of the leading Columbia Club entrants, out of his path by the decisive score of 15—3, 15—10. A third round match for Ells saw him defeat another of the Columbia Club men. This time his victim was R. H. White, who only a short time before had his first taste of success when he defeated G. Graham of the Princeton Club. This was a three-game match, and perhaps it weakened White's game a bit. At any rate he could not begin to offer an adequate defense against the aggressive play of Ells, who earned the victory at 15—8, 15—11.

W. Adams of the Yale Club had a stern struggle before he reached the third round of the event. He was called to face M. M. Sterling of the Crescent Athletic Club. The latter played with skill in the first two games when it was a nip and tuck match. Sterling won the first game at 15—11, but later on Adams began to place with precision and this broke up Sterling's game. The match went to Adams at 11—15, 15—12, 15—4.

The most fiercely waged single game of the day came in the match between A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club and J. W. Burden of the Harvard Club. Scott took the first game at 15—11, but in the second was carried to a score of 18—17 before he made his third round bracket a certainty.

The scores:

First Round.—H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, defeated Y. Pendas, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—8.

Second Round.—G. A. Cruse, Crescent A. C., defeated James Doig, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 8—15, 15—12; L. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—6; F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, 15—10, 15—8; J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, defeated Allan Lock, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—11; F. M. Blodget, Yale Club, defeated P. L. McCulloch, Columbia Club, 15—4, 15—9; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—6; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—10; R. H. White, Columbia Club, defeated G. Graham, Princeton Club, 15—4, 9—15, 15—12; N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15—4, 15—11; W. Adams, Yale Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 11—15, 15—12, 15—4; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, 15—11, 18—17.

Third Round.—F. Jenkins, Crescent A. C., defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—8; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. White, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—11.

NET GAMES FOR FORDHAM.

Maroons to Meet Other Local Colleges in Matches.

The Fordham University tennis players are scheduled to meet four local teams, according to plans announced yesterday by Frank O'Shea, the manager. Columbia, New York University, City College, and Stevens will be met in a home-and-home series of matches which should decide the collegiate tennis championship of the metropolitan district. Georgetown and a number of other teams will be played, although the list is far from being completed.

The court game has enjoyed a big boom at Fordham since new courts have been erected. Elliot Binzen, the two-time holder of the junior indoor title, will again represent the Bronx men. Binzen has been the mainstay of the team for two seasons, and was captain in 1916 and 1917. Several other members of the 1917 squad are also available.

OFFER $25,000 FOR FIGHT.

Leblang Brothers Seek to Match Fulton and Dempsey.

It developed yesterday that the Leblang brothers, Joe and Hugh, have offered a purse of $25,000 for a bout between Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, and Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City. The Leblang brothers are angling for a fifteen-round bout to a decision, to be promoted within easy traveling distance of New York, possibly at New Haven or Baltimore.

No reference as to the distribution of the purse is made by the seconds of the match. Fulton will box Tom Cowler of England at St. Louis on March 11, and it is reported a representative of the Le Blang brothers will be at the bout in an effort to get Fulton's consent to the match with Dempsey.

FIFTY COLLEGES IN RELAY.

Host of Entries Already Received for Penn Carnival.

Pennsylvania's Relay Carnival, to be held at Franklin Field, on April 26 and 27, promises to be just as successful as ever. Already the number of teams entered is getting up toward the 200 mark. More than fifty colleges, nearly seventy-five high schools, forty preparatory schools, and a bunch of grammar and parochial schools are on the list. There is every prospect that 300 institutions will be on the entry list by April 1, when team entries close.

Camp Devens and the First Naval District have been heard from in regard to the army and navy events. Professor Nelligan of Camp Devens has a lot of fine athletes at his camp and they should make a big bid for the medley relay and the one-mile relay. The same can be stated for the First Naval District, the athletic director of which is George F. Brown, so long connected with the Boston Athletic Club.

In the broad jump there are already entered Sol Butler of Dubuque, who has jumped over 24 feet, and Landers of Pennsylvania and Johnson of Michigan, both of whom have records better than 23 feet. All the other events are looking better daily. Scores of great athletes may be uncovered during the two day's carnival.

Marshall Wins on 21 Boards.

Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, played against twenty-seven opponents simultaneously at the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club Saturday night, making a score of twenty-one victories, four draws, and two defeats. Lester McCudden and R. W. Humphrey succeeded in winning their games from the champion, while the drawn games went to the credit of Reuben Goldsmith, J. J. Dreyer, Harry Zirn, and Benjamin Buss.

LOCAL SOCCER TEAM WINS.

New York Eleven Comes from Behind in Game.

Playing extra time, during which the deciding goal was shot from a penalty kick, the players of the New York Football Club won the replay with the Scottish-Americans from the second round of the United States Football Association's annual cup tie competition at Lenox Oval, yesterday. New York won by 3 goals to 2, after cutting down a 2 to 0 lead established by the Jerseymen in the first half.

The lineup:

New York. (3.)	Position.	Scot.-Am., (2.)
Porter	G.	Ward
Robertson	R. B.	Post
McWilliams	L. B.	Rogers
Hager	R. H.	Cunningham
Adamson	C. H.	Nell
Meyerderks	L. H.	Monteith
Bleich	O. R.	Coe
Hunziker	I. R.	Eadi
Petrie	C.	Forfar
Koelsch	I. L.	McNeil
Fuxty	O. L.	Brierly

Goals—New York: Bleich, Petrie, McWilliams; Scottish-Americans: Eadi, Forfar. Time—Halves of 45 minutes, and extra periods of 15 minutes each way. Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and R. Toman.

The Interborough R. T. soccer team of New York gave the crack eleven of the Paterson Cricket Club a hard battle in the third round of the United States Football Association's cup tie series at Paterson, but the home team won finally by 4 goals to 3, after two extra periods were contested. As a result, the Patersons will meet the winner of the game between New York and the West Hudsons.

Maintaining their winning form, the La Sultanas, leaders in the Metropolitan Football League series, obtained the verdict against the Tyrconnell Celts by 1 goal to 0 at the White Rose Oval in Astoria. Shaw, by an individual effort, shot the only goal of the game ten minutes from the start.

SAILORS OUTPLAY SOLDIERS

Naval Reserve Basket Ball Team Defeats Fort Hancock, 50 to 28.

A strong and effective rally in the second half gave the basket ball team of the Naval Reserve, Headquarters Branch, a victory over the 24th Battery, Fort Hancock, quintet yesterday afternoon by the score of 50 to 28. The contest was decided on the court of the Atlantic A. A. of Rockaway. In the opening half the teams played on close terms, and the lead alternated frequently. At the whistle, however, the sailor five was leading by a margin of 19 to 14.

TIE IN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Chajes and Kupchik Divide Honors in Annual Masters' Event.

Oscar Chajes, New York State chess champion, and A. Kupchik divided the first and second prizes in the annual masters' tournament of the New York State Chess Association by drawing their game in the final round played at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. Each had a record of 5½ games won and ½ lost. Alfred Schroeder was awarded the third prize, after defeating R. T. Black, the Brooklyn champion, while Black had to be content with fourth prize.

RESUME CUE EVENT TODAY.

Heddon and Huston Tied for Lead In Class A Tourney.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Play will be resumed here tomorrow in the Class A national amateur billiard tournament. David McCandless, Jr., of Chicago and Charles White of Brooklyn are scheduled to play in the afternoon game, and in the evening Corwin Huston of Detroit meets Eugene Milburn of Memphis.

The tournament is scheduled to end Friday night with the playing of the twenty-first game. Huston and Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., are tied for the lead, with three victories and no defeats. Heddon has a slightly better grand average for the tournament, with 11.39, against Huston's 10.71.

Six-Club Circuit for Central.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—The Central Baseball League will operate as a six-club circuit this year if Terre Haute can post the necessary $2,000 forfeit and give assurance of finishing the season, it was announced here today after a meeting of league Directors. The league would include Terre Haute, Evansville, and Richmond, in Indiana; Springfield, Ohio, and Bloomington and Peoria, in Illinois.

HARRIERS COMPETE IN FIVE ROAD RUNS

Athletes of City Take Part in Many Events—Travelena Sets Record in Bronx.

Harriers of the metropolitan district had their biggest session of the season yesterday when the five affiliations of the Intersectional Athletic League held road runs through the streets of the city. Athletes, representing clubs in the lower Manhattan, Harlem, Bronx, and Yorkville Athletic Leagues in Manhattan and the Long Island Athletic League, were out in force to take advantage of the good roads.

The biggest field of the day competed in the Bronx Athletic League's scratch race over the Elks' course of about four and one-half miles. The run was held under the auspices of the Pastime A. C., and a field of twenty-seven competed.

Fred Travelena of the Mohawk A. C. won the chase, and in doing so displaced the record for the course. He covered the distance in 22:33, eclipsing the old mark of 23:25, made by Jack Phillips, now of the Paulist A. C. Travelena showed exceptional form and held the lead from start to finish. He crossed the finish line about forty yards ahead of the veteran J. Malone, another Mohawk harrier, who came strongly at the finish.

Mohawk A. C. athletes accounted for the team laurels with twenty-four points, fourteen better than made by the St. Anselm's A. C. runners.

The order of finish follows:

F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 22:33; J. Malone, Mohawk A. C., 22:40; J. Lascor, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:18; J. McGuiness, Mohawk A. C., 23:35; C. Holl, Hollywood Inn A. A., 23:47; R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:10; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:20; T. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 24:25; R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C., 24:38; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 24:49; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., 25:02; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 25:04; J. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 25:06; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 25:12; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:18; J. Devlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 25:47; M. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 26:22; F. Caso, Pennant A. C., 26:29; H. H. Denker, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:37; T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:41; J. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:51; J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:02; M. Barich, Pastime A. C., 27:03; S. Macchiaroli, Ozanam A. A., 27:46; A. Keeling, St. Jerome's C. C., 28:22; E. O'Grady, St. Jerome's C. C., 29:05.

TEAM SCORE.

Mohawk A. C.	1	2	4	8	9—24
St. Anselm's A. C.	3	5	6	11	13—38
St. Jerome's C. C.	7	10	12	14	15—58

The limit handicap allowance of five minutes enabled W. Prock, Harbrook A. C., to finish first in the road run of the Harlem A. L., over the Alpha P. C. C.'s course of about five miles. Prock set the pace from start to finish. Three other entrants started away with allowances of five minutes, but these Prock left far behind him. At the finish line the Harbrook harrier's nearest rival, G. Staib, Glencoe A. C., was about 100 yards in the rear, with E. Weiman, Morningside A. C., a close third.

The fastest time for the race was made by Weiman. He started with a handicap of 1 minute 15 seconds, and in annexing third place was clocked in 28:53 actual time.

The order of finish follows:

Name and Club.	Hcp.	Actual Time.
1—W. Prock, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	32:08
2—G. Staib, Glencoe A. C.	4:45	32:16
3—E. Weiman, Morningside A. C.	1:15	28:53
4—F. Sabludofsky, M'n'g'de A. C.	3:30	31:46
5—H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	3:30	32:04
6—E. Reynolds, Mohawk A. C.	4:15	33:02
7—W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	31:50
8—J. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	33:38
9—W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	2:45	31:56
10—M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	2:00	31:13
11—E. Farrell, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	32:48
12—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	0:15	29:04
13—T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	4:45	34:05
14—M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	1:00	30:48
15—R. Lillis, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	33:24
16—J. Kruss, Morningside A. C.	3:00	32:58
17—J. Sherman, Morningside A. C.	2:15	32:16
18—H. Mayer, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	32:14
19—M. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	35:34
20—T. Mullin, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	38:22
21—H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	0:15	36:20
22—W. Powers, McComb's A. C.	4:00	38:23
23—A. Fay, McComb's A. C.	3:00	37:23

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	2	3	4	7	9—25
Glencoe A. C.	1	6	6	8	10—30

Twenty harriers started in the weekly race of the Lower Manhattan A. L. over the Paulist A. C.'s course, and were led home by W. Chalken, who carried the emblem of the Clark House A. A. The Clark House harrier and H. Levengoub, Boys' Club, alternated in setting the pace to within about one-half mile of the finish, when Chalken went to the front and remained there. Chalken's actual time was 23:05.

The fastest time was made by Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., who started from scratch and finished sixth. Bohland finished strong in the actual time of 20:14.

The order of finish follows:

Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
1—W. Chalken, Clark House A. A.	3:30	23:05
2—J. Murray, Paulist A. C.	3:15	22:56
3—P. Lavery, Paulist A. C.	1:45	21:35
4—H. Levengoub, Boys' Club	3:30	23:42
5—J. McCormack, Paulist A. C.	2:15	22:27
6—M. Bohland, Paulist A. C.	scratch	20:14
7—W. Schippel, Paulist A. C.	2:30	22:53
8—D. Pappas, Greek-Amer. A. C.	3:30	24:17
9—J. Tiernan, Paulist A. C.	3:30	24:27
10—P. O'Connor, Paulist A. C.	3:30	24:30
11—P. McManus, Paulist A. C.	2:30	23:47
12—M. Pappas, Greek-Amer. A. C.	3:30	25:14
13—C. Brundage, Paulist A. C.	2:15	24:32
14—G. Mandopolos, G'k-Amer. A. C.	3:30	26:00
15—O. Kisling, unattached	3:30	26:08
16—T. Ruffino, Ozanam A. A.	2:00	24:55
17—S. Devine, Paulist A. C.	3:15	26:50
18—W. Wolles, Greek-Amer. A. C.	3:30	27:07
19—W. Kirpolus, Grk.-Amer. A. C.	3:30	27:10
20—I. Jacobs, Clark House A. A.	3:30	27:12

G. Schoenfeld carried the colors of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. to an unexpected victory in the handicap chase of the Yorkville A. L. Schoenfeld started with the limit handicap allotment, and this enabled him to stay in front of a field of thirteen harriers all the way. He was forced to travel at top speed in the latter stages of his journey, however, and at the end had an advantage of about twenty-five yards on J. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C. The victor's time was 17:11.

Alexander Feher, the Hungarian-American A. C. star distance runner, accounted for the fast time prize, covering the course in 15:08.

F. Ruddy of the Brooklyn A. A., led a field of twenty-seven harriers yesterday in the scratch road race of the Long Island A. L. The chase was held over the Brooklyn A. A.'s Highland Park course, approximating five and one-half miles, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the league in the Intersectional A. L. championship road race on March 20.

Ruddy ran a well-judged race, holding himself in reserve for a brilliant sprint in the final stages of the race, which carried him home a winner by about eighty yards. The victor's time was 28:03, twenty seconds lower than the course record. I. Bender of the Kings County A. A. finished second in 28:18.

The Brooklyn A. A. suffered its first team defeat of the season, being forced to accept second honors to the Kings County A. A. athletes who compiled the winning total of 26 points.

COATES ENGAGED AS COACH.

Will Direct Athletic Fortunes of Paulist A. C.

Though the war's demands are making great inroads on the activities of the club and its membership, the Paulist Athletic Club has started to rebuild a worthy representation of athletic stars. Harry Coates, the former Newark Y. M. C. A. runner and more recently coach of St. Benedict's Prep School of Newark, has been engaged to coach the Paulist athletes.

BIG THREE ALLOTS DATES.

Baseball Schedule Made for 'Varsity and Freshmen.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—Announcement was made at Yale tonight of the baseball schedule for the coming season, arranged at a meeting yesterday of undergraduate managers of the Harvard, Princeton, and Yale teams. The schedule, as far as arranged, contains nine games, including those of the freshman teams. It follows:

April 27, Princeton vs. Harvard, at Cambridge; May 4, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; May 11, Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge; May 18, Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven; May 18, Yale Freshmen vs. Princeton Freshmen, at Princeton; May 25, Princeton vs. Harvard, at Princeton; May 25, Princeton Freshmen vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Cambridge; June 1, Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven; June 1, Yale Freshmen vs. Harvard Freshmen, at New Haven.

The conference was attended by R. M. Lloyd of Harvard, W. A. Buell of Princeton, and S. S. Hyde of Yale.

NAVAL NINE BEATS ARMY.

Newport Sailors Take Fourth Game from Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—On the diamond of Fort Adams this afternoon the officers' baseball team of the Second Naval District defeated the Fort Adams team for the fourth consecutive time. The score was 11 to 10.

Lieutenant Lewis S. Treadwell pitched and Ensign Frederick W. Bellamy caught for the naval team. The battery for the army officers was Captains H. Roy and C. Sweet.

The exciting chapter of the game came in the third inning. With the bases full, two out and the navy at bat, Ensign H. Herrick drove the ball into right field, where Captain F. Cannon of the army team made a wonderful shoestring catch, retiring the navy team.

WESLEYAN CAPTAIN TO FLY.

Baseball Leader Enlists in Aviation Corps.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 3.—The baseball Captain at Wesleyan, Howard V. Widdoes of Dexter, Me., a senior and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, has left college to join the aviation corps. He has been notified he has passed the examination, and is at his home awaiting his call. He was catcher two seasons.

"Y" to be Awarded Eli Athletes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Members of the Yale track team, it was announced tonight, by the Athletic Council of the university, will be awarded the "Y" this season. This is the first team concerning which such an announcement has been made since the abandoning of formal athletics at Yale on account of the war.

FOUR GUNNERS TIE AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Rogers, Morse, Martin, and Holt Each Break 91 Out of Possible 100.

High winds were responsible for low scores in the shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Thirty-seven gunners came to the firing line, and only Dr. D. L. Culver returned a straight score of 25 targets. He ran a perfect string in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

The high gunners were Z. Rogers, E. H. Morse, G. H. Martin, and F. R. Holt, who all had 91 out of a possible 100 targets.

In the shoot for the Monthly Cup legs were scored by all gunners with full scores of 25 targets. They were E. G. Buckley, L. W. Thompson, J. I. Brandenberg, E. M. Leask, E. H. Morse, M. Murphy, W. C. Bowers, R. M. Owen, B. E. Eldred, and F. R. Holt. In the Byronel Cup R. M. Owen and F. R. Holt each scored a leg by returning a full score of 50 targets.

The scores:

Name.	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hcp. Cups.
Z. Rogers	1 24	1 23	2 48	91, 6— 97
W. B. Short	2 22	2 23	4 49	86, 8— 94
E. G. Buckley	4 25	4 23	8 49	87, 18—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	2 21	2 25	4 47	83, 10— 93
E. H. Jones	5 22	5 25	10 42	69, 20— 89
L. W. Thomps'n.	2 25	2 22	4 49	89, 12—100
B. O. Hedstrom.	2 20	2 20	4 41	73, 11— 84
R. B. Will'ms'n	6 18	6 19	12 40	63, 30— 93
J. I. Brand'nb'g.	3 25	3 22	6 40	76, 16— 92
C. W. Stevens.	8 19	8 23	6 44	74, 18— 92
J. H. Vanderv'r.	2 21	2 22	4 46	81, 10— 91
E. M. Leask	4 25	4 25	8 43	77, 18— 95
T. H. Lawrence.	0 20	0 20	4 45	75, 10— 89
F. J. Ham	3 23	3 25	6 46	83, 16— 99
E. H. Morse	2 25	2 24	4 49	91, 9—100
A. P. Bennett	2 21	2 22	4 43	77, 10— 87
M. Murphy	5 25	5 22	1 45	72, 20— 92
C. Sullivan	2 20	2 21	4 49	82, 10— 92
W. C. Bowers	3 25	3 24	6 47	84, 12— 96
D. L. Culver	1 22	0 25	2 42	86, 8— 94
J. M. Wilson	4 23	4 24	8 46	77, 20— 97
R. M. Owen	4 25	4 24	8 50	80, 16—100
F. W. Fullerton.	0 21	0 21	0 42	82, 12— 94
M. Howe	3 24	3 23	6 47	82, 12— 94
G. H. Martin	1 23	1 25	2 47	91, 6— 97
B. E. Eldred	4 25	4 24	8 46	77, 20— 97
D. S. McMahon.	1 23	1 22	2 44	85, 8— 93
F. R. Holt	5 25	5 24	10 50	91, 20—100
R. L. Spotts	1 20	1 21	2 47	84, 6— 90
W. R. Delehanty.	4 25	4 25	8 50	88, 20—100
E. D. Anderson.	4 23	4 23	8 48	78, 15— 93
R. B. Cole	3 20	3 21	6 45	74, 15— 89

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup.—All gunners with 25 targets.
Tournament Cup.—D. L. Culver.
Byronel Cup.—R. M. Owen and F. R. Holt.

Many Enter Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—The first eighteen holes of the qualifying round in the annual Spring golf tournament will be played at Pinehurst tomorrow. Over 230 entries have been made for the tournament, the large field necessitating the use of two courses for the round.

RECORD AT TRAPS BY HAM.

Sets New Long-Run Mark at New Rochelle Y. C. Event.

One of the season's club records was broken and another was closely approached yesterday in the weekly trap shooting event on the New Rochelle Yacht Club's ranges at Harrison Island. The new record was established by Fred J. Ham, Jr., who surpassed the previous figures for a long run by breaking sixty-eight targets. This mark is six better than the season's previous record—62—made by A. L. Burns. Ham's run was the finest shooting seen on the Harrison Island traps in three years.

His performance is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the day was anything but ideal for trap-shooting. Burns's mark of 62 was made on a comparatively mild day, but Ham was forced to combat a wind that amounted to a gale in velocity. This made the targets decidedly elusive. In spite of the conditions Ham accounted for perfect strings of twenty-five in the last two events, the March and the Accumulation cups, in which he shot from scratch. This shooting was preceded with a string of eighteen consecutive hits in the Take Home event. When he negotiated his record mark Ham's string was still unfinished, and it is likely that if there had been other events to attract his accuracy there would have been a considerably longer record established.

Ham fell only a little short of the record for high scratch gun. In yesterday's events Ham registered a scratch mark of 96, within two of the season's mark, and this gave him the day's prize in this branch of the shoot. High handicap laurels fell to C. A. Marsland, who, with Ham, was the only shooter credited with a string of 100. Marsland also won the Take Home trophy and a leg on the March cup. Ham, in addition to his other laurels, captured the fifteen-bird event.

The competition for the Hercules trophy, which has been progressing through the months of January and February, was won by George P. Granberry, in the shoot for the Commodore Marsland trophy, which is shot for during February and March between teams of members classified as Team A and Team B, the latter aggregation is leading with a total score of 157 to 147.

The scores:

Name.	Take Home.	March Cup.	Acc'n Cup.	Handicap and Total.
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2 25	0 25	0 25	96 4—100
A. P. Bennett	1 25	2 25	2 25	91 8— 99
J. J. Herold	5 21	5 23	3 25	68 16— 84
A. B. Stoddard	0 17	0 20	0 21	68 0— 68
R. W. Fullerton	3 21	3 24	2 25	79 12— 91
C. A. Marsland	6 25	7 25	6 25	71 31—102
B. R. Stoddard	4 24	4 23	3 22	79 10— 89
E. H. Jones	3 21	3 21	3 24	74 12— 86

Winners.

Ten birds, scratch—Won by A. P. Bennett.
Fifteen birds, scratch—Won by F. J. Ham, Jr.
Take Home Trophy—Won by C. A. Marsland.
March Cup—Legs won by F. J. Ham, Jr., A. P. Bennett, and C. A. Marsland.
Accumulation Cup—Legs won by F. J. Ham, Jr., A. P. Bennett, and S. W. Fullerton.
High scratch gun—F. J. Ham, Jr.
High handicap gun—C. A. Marsland.

Fordham Nine to Practice.

Owing to the mild weather of the last pected, and the Maroon baseball candidates has been dried out sooner than was expected, and the Maroon baseball candidates will probably get on the field this afternoon. It will be the first time in many years that outdoor baseball practice has been possible the first week in March.

LEIN VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Takes Scratch Event of Manhasset Gun Club.

Facing a strong wind, ten members of the Manhasset Gun Club yesterday participated in a monthly scratch event at seventy-five clay birds. E. P. Lein won a leg on the trophy. Lein broke 70, having runs of 23, 23, and 24. Herbert J. Matthews also had a run of 24 in his first attempt, but after that could not cope with the adverse conditions.

Hardy as Scotland's thistle—*"Scotch Mist" overcoats of handsome Scotch cheviots woven after a formula all our own.

Rainproof!

Durable!

Durability is a point that should be emphasized as much as good looks—the writer's *"Scotch Mist" is now doing duty for the sixth season!

*Registered Trademark.

Other interesting items in Spring overcoats include:

Connemara tweeds.
Scotch velours.
Shetlands.

All our importation and all of our own manufacture.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

To-day as Always

¶Hygrade prices, to-day as always, are based on our small-margin-of-profit policy.

¶Hygrade customers, to-day as always, are satisfied customers.

¶Perhaps these offerings will cause you to want to know Hygrade Service which is "To-day as Always"—the best we know how to render.

	Per Bottle
John Jamesons Irish Whiskey	$2.20
Hennessy Three Star Brandy	2.55
Haig & Haig Three Star Scotch Whiskey	2.35
Gilbey's Spey Royal Scotch Whiskey—ten years old	2.25
Dubonnet (Wine Tonic)	1.40
Fairfield Whiskey—fine old blend—½ gal.	1.75
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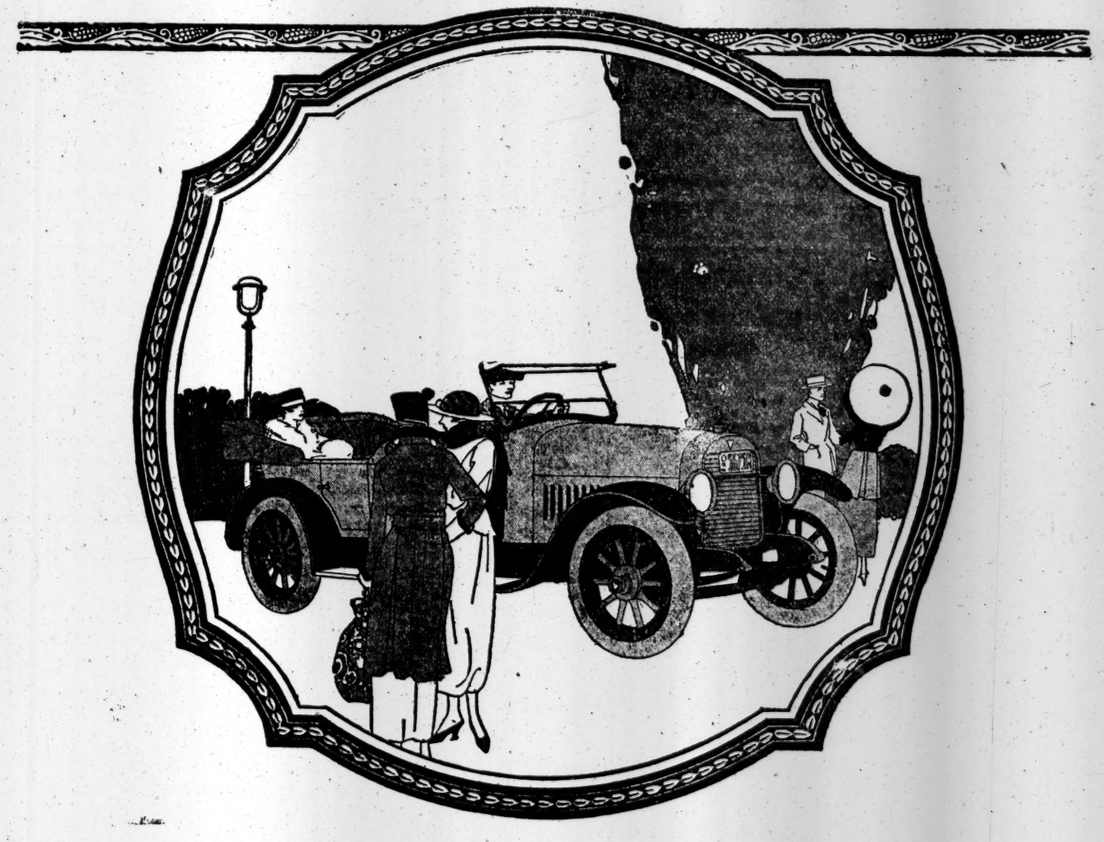
73 St.—B'way—74 St.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.



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Fifty thousand cars sold in the past two years
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Thousands are bound to be disappointed this year for they won't be able to get a Super-Six. During the active buying seasons there has never been enough Hudsons to meet the demand. Imagine then what must follow this spring, now upon us, when people will want cars. Automobile production has already been curtailed at least forty per cent under last year's output.

Passenger train schedules have been cut one-fifth. More and more now we will have to rely upon the automobile as a means of transportation. There simply will not be enough cars to meet the demand. And just see how the Hudson especially will be affected with its reduced production.

Never before has it been so important that the motor buyer be so particular about the proved qualities of the car he chooses. Thousands upon thousands of the best motor mechanics have left their regular employment in the garages and service stations throughout the country to give their skill to the repair of aeroplane and motor truck engines. The man who has a car requiring frequent mechanical attention will be greatly inconvenienced. There will not be the skilled men to make the repairs. That is another reason why the Super-Six must be the choice car. Its reliability is so well established that buyers who appreciate the importance of having a car that does not call for constant mechanical attention will soon take up all we can build.

Review in your own mind the history of the Hudson Super-Six as you know it.

Think of what it has done as proof of its endurance. You must know intimately the performance of from one to a dozen Super-Sixes. They are always on the road. Their owners almost never postpone planned trips because of some unexpected necessity for the car to go into the repair shops. They are just like proved and reliable timepieces which go on day after day and month after month doing the things they were built to do and doing it without obvious effort.

Bear in mind that any automobile is going to be hard to get before the season is past because of the reduced production. Then think how difficult in particular it will be to get a car of such demonstrated reliability as the Hudson Super-Six.

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'FOLLOW THE GIRL' TO THE 44TH ST. ROOF

Musical Comedy of a Type New to This Theatre Pleases by Gay Good Taste.

THE EXCLAMATORY SCHOOL

Raymond Hitchcock and E. Ray Goetz 'Present' an Able, if Not Distinguished Company.

FOLLOW THE GIRL—A musical comedy in three acts. Book and lyrics by Henry Blossom. Music by Zoel Parenteau. At the Forty-fourth Street Roof Theatre.

T. Lyman Niles.....William Danforth
Mrs. Niles.....Jobyna Howland
Gladys Niles.....Eileen Van Biene
Fifine.....Alice Ryan
Guillerens Barbarento.....Robert O'Connor
Edwina Blake.....Mercedes Lorenze
Alfred Vandeveer.....Harry Pender
Buck Sweeney.....Walter Catlett
Brophy.....Richard Tabor
Hotel Clerk.....Claude E. Archer
Albert Vandeveer.....Charles Clear
Mrs. Vandeveer.....Ann Warrington
Rev. Jonas Tod.....Ralph Nairn
William Tell.....George L. Bickel
Mlle. Anna.....Louise White
Washington.....William Everett
Mlle. Rispaz.....Ernestine Myers

Gay good taste and seemliness in musical comedy have been in the ascendant of late, and on Saturday night they ascended the elevators to the Forty-fourth Street Roof. To the habitues of this pinnacle of art and Justine Johnstone girls, there may have seemed something tame and slow about the first few numbers, rendered by a chorus of (sic) Tennis Girls. And perhaps there was. But by degrees the play worked out of the slough and established itself as belonging to the exclamatory school, hitherto domiciled in the Princess Theatre. The third act, which was by far the best, landed it as a not unworthy member of that school. Print the title thus: Follow the Girl ! ! ! and all possibility of misconception is removed.

The plot, which is discernible throughout and at times stands forth in high visibility, concerns a fashionable youth presumably penniless, (except for a Canadian quarter,) and a girl whose father is making a Wall Street failure. Each begins with mercenary intentions upon the other, and both fall in love. Lest any one should be misled by expecting a novel denouement, it is well to state that both turn out to be entirely solvent. Mr. Blossom's book is not strong on characterizations, but it is liberally sprinkled with bright lines, some of which will be fresh to everybody. The entire audience seemed to relish a reference to Jobyna Howland's dorsal elevation, exposed in an evening gown of this year's Winter Garden model, as "The Trail of the Lonesome Spine." The music was pleasingly varied and tuneful.

Eileen Van Biene and Harry Fender are the young folk and sing with unaffected sweetness and good taste. Walter Catlett as the light comedian friend of the hero handles most of the comedy lines, and handles them very well. His dancing is spirited and agile. George Bickel is amusing as (Swiss) German hotel proprietor. Mercedes Lorenze has a throat-and-nose affection of the accent, but is pretty and dances well. With Ernestine Myers she monopolizes whatever good looks are to be found among the principals. Miss Myers dances with a grace and charm that are genuinely distinguished.

The chorus, when it shucked its tennis outfit, proved quite sufficiently pleasing. One of its members, Dorothy Godfrey, hitherto obscured in the vast spaces of the Winter Garden, caught the fancy of the audience by virtue of certain rather grotesque contortions, and received a veritable ovation. The scenes, showing two Summer hotels on the Maine coast, are pleasantly illusive, and the costumes in rich good taste.

DAY OF PRIMA DONNAS.

Alma Gluck Fills the Metropolitan—Maude Fay and Mai Kaina.

Alma Gluck sang to a packed house at the Metropolitan last evening, when a line of standees like Caruso's awaited her return to the theatre where audiences less in number, but not in enthusiasm, first "discovered" her beautiful voice in the Happy Shade of another Gluck's "Orpheus" eight years ago. The Rumanian soprano has gone far in her American career since then, and she reappeared last night after an overland tour to the Pacific and back. Here air of Micaela from "Carmen" was encored, and she later added songs of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rachmaninoff, Smetana, and folk songs of the Ukraine arranged by her husband, Efrem Zimbalist. Cecil Arden gave the "Habanera" from "Carmen," Rafaelo Diaz the "Cielo E Mar," from "La Gioconda," and Gino Nastrucci played Handel's "Largo" and the meditation from "Thais."

Maude Fay, a California soprano whose opera career overseas at Munich was halted by the war, gave a recital last evening in Carnegie Hall, where a profusions of flowers worthy of the Golden State showed the loyalty of friends from home, as their applause testified to the presence of many Westerners in New York. Miss Fay's voice sounded rich and full in the concert hall, and her program was one of tasteful selection. Like others who have sung in Germany during their formative years, she still suffered from a style of singing encouraged over there at the expense of some qualities preferred in America. Airs of Handel, Monteverde, Mozart, called for less dramatic force, more suavity. The singer fared better in Fourdrain's "Chanson Norvegienne" and Lane Wilson's "Spring."

Mai Kaina, modishly magnificent, followed a prima donna fashion of the moment for operatic concert rather than song recital in her matinée at the Princess yesterday. Max Gegna, who assisted in a 'cello obbligato to Massenet's turbulent "Elegie," also gave an elaborate solo concerto in B minor by Dvorak, with piano accompaniment by Richard Hageman. The soprano sang a recitative and air from "Don Giovanni," the "Liebestod" from "Tristan," a French Brunhild's air from Reyer's "Sigurd," and a war song from Bruneau's opera, "L'Attaque du Moulin." She added a few songs more suited to so intimate a theatre, including a new cycle, "Out of the East," by William Lester.

Camille Seygard concluded a series of evening song recitals for the benefit of French writers last night at the Princess, singing half a program of Sinding, and others by Grieg, Lieutenant R. I. Cottenet, Rabey, Aubert, and Lachaume, with Ethel Cole at the piano, and a final "Chant du Retour," accompanied by the composer, Ivan Caryll.

BEETHOVEN AT MATINEE.

Philharmonic Program Earns Much Applause with Bauer.

The Philharmonic Society gave an afternoon of Beethoven's music yesterday in Carnegie Hall, with Harold Bauer as soloist, and much enthusiasm from one of the largest audiences of a season now rapidly drawing to a close. The composer's overture, "King Stephen," was the only unfamiliar bit of the day. Mr. Bauer played the "Emperor" concerto for pianoforte, which he gave with scholarly appreciation as a whole and much expressive detail.

Mr. Stransky conducted the noble Fifth Symphony, the highest flight of Beethoven's genius, as it is also the simplest in sheer grandeur of all the works of its class. The orchestra was in uncommonly good form, and the performance had something of the character of a festival occasion.

Caruso in "Amore dei Tre Re."

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan on the eve of this week's American premiere of the fantastic Russian opera-pantomime, "Le Coq d'Or," announced yesterday as the next of his novelties and revivals on Thursday evening, March 14, the Italian operatic tragedy, "L'Amore dei tre Re." There will be two important changes from the original New York cast. Mr. Caruso will be heard in Montemezzi's opera for the first time as Avito, and Miss Muzio as Fiora, the part formerly sung by Lucrezia Bori. The other characters will be impersonated by Messrs. Amato and Didur, Audisio and Audisio, and Mmes. Arden, Kanders, Robeson, and Tiffany. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

DEDICATES A MARCH TO NATION'S SHIPBUILDERS

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board Hears Sousa's New War Contribution.

A program given at the Hippodrome last night for the joint benefit of the army and navy took on added interest by reason of the presence of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who make a flying trip from Washington to be present on the occasion of the first playing of a new Sousa march, "The Volunteers," dedicated to the shipbuilders of America. Mr. Hurley, accompanied by Robert F. Heinl and Julius Hall of his publicity staff, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock last night and returned to Washington at 12:30 this morning.

After the playing of the new march, which was conducted by Lieutenant Sousa, Mr. Hurley made a brief address from his box.

"This wonderful march that Mr. Sousa has dedicated to me and the shipbuilders of America," he declared, "sounds like a Victory March. I hope that every employe in every shipyard in the United States will be inspired by its martial strains.

"We have the shipyards practically completed. The materials will be on the yards very shortly. We, require man power and the support of the American people. Our task is a serious one. It will take millions of tons of shipping to overcome the menace of the submarine, but with the American workman—who is the most skilled and efficient in the world—and efficient management in the shipyards, I am optimistic as to the tonnage we will produce this year.

"We have 130 shipyards, with 700 ways, and a half million men. We should produce about 1,600 ships. The Winter has been the most severe one in many years, but our program is now getting into its stride. I am glad to tell you that during this month we expect to place in service twenty-six complete ships and launch thirty-four in addition.

"A Seattle shipyard has already broken all the world's records by launching an 8,800-ton steel ship in sixty-four days. I want to say tonight, from reports I get, that the Eastern shipyards—those in your own territory—are preparing to best the Pacific Coast record.

"It has been gratifying to me to learn of the response which has come to the call for a volunteer reserve of 250,000 additional workmen, who stand ready to go to the shipyards when needed. Every State has been heard from in wonderful numbers.

"This great audience is an indication of the spirit of the times. You are here to honor our army and our navy. We are proud of our boys, and, speaking for the United States Shipping Board, all we want to know is that the heart of every father and every mother who has a boy on the high seas or in the trenches is wishing us Godspeed in the work we are trying to do."

The performance last night was under the auspices of the Real Estate Board of New York, and resulted in gross receipts of $16,000. The expenses were about $4,000, and the remainder was divided equally between the army and the navy. Half of the army share will be used to make possible a continuation of the War Camp Community Services.

The program was opened with army maneuvres, and concluded with navy drills and a concert by the combined bands of the various battleships in the harbor, under the direction of Lieutenant Sousa. The orchestra of the Chicago Opera Association was also heard, with Mary Garden, Francesca Peralta, and Desire Defrere as soloists. Among others who appeared were Fred Stone, in his capacity as lariat artist; Houdini and Sybil Vane. An address was also made by Martin W. Littleton.

Organizes for Physical Training.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had formed 200 committees, in thirty States, in a campaign to give physical exercises planned by Walter Camp, Chairman of the Committee on Physical Reserve. It is planned to organize clubs in every town to give exercises for the development of men and women, as well as boys and girls.

ASKED HYLAN ABOUT HEARST

Mayor Refrained from Discussing Publisher's Political Ambitions.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—An interview today in The Palm Beach Post with Mayor Hylan, who leaves for home Monday night, was read with interest by New Yorkers here. The interview was an account of a talk he had with Mayor Hylan, written by Joe Earman, Chairman of the State Board of Control of Florida, who proposed William Randolph Hearst for the Presidency the other day before the State Educational Association here in the presence of Mr. Hearst. The interview was shown to the Mayor, who said he had been correctly quoted.

The interviewer asked Mr. Hylan if he thought Mr. Hearst was planning to enter the race for the Governorship of New York, and for the Presidency later. The Mayor was quoted as replying:

"I have had only one good talk with Mr. Hearst since I came here, and it was not about anything of newspaper importance, just various subjects. However, I have not made a secret of the fact that I like Mr. Hearst. He has stood for the things that I stand for, and I might say further that he is one of the men who since my election has not asked me for anything. I believe he gave me his support in his newspapers because he wanted what I stood for in the election to win. He is a man I have a high regard for."

The interviewer reaches these conclusions:

"In the undercurrent of political discussion here, of which in a small circle there is much that presumably springs from inspired sources, certain things have been well settled, as follows:

"First, that Mr. Hearst had it in mind to run for Mayor of New York; that it was put up to him that if he would stand by the organization and back Hylan he would solidify the organization, which would forget old scores and consider that he had squared himself.

"Second, that Hearst, now having what he considers a fairly open road to the Governorship, feels very strongly inclined to go after it as a stepping stone to the Presidential campaign, though he is listening to advice from one source to this effect, that it would be a mistake to become Governor, because he is already a national figure, and as Governor some mistake might easily be made to spoil his Presidential chances.

"Third, that the Mayor and Sam Untermyer, who nominated him and contributed liberally to his campaign, have had what is regarded as a permanent falling out. At least the breach made by their little unpleasantness concerning the Police Commissionership has widened, not healed, since their coming here."

Mr. Hylan was quoted as saying of Mr. Untermyer that he was "fine company" and a "jim-dandy" visitor, and that he liked to converse with him.

SEEK WORKERS IN CAMP.

Jewish Welfare Board Appeals in Behalf of Soldiers and Sailors.

The Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the Army and Navy, whose offices are at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, has sent an appeal for additional workers to serve as field secretaries at national army and National Guard camps. At present there are seventy field workers in active service, all graduates of the welfare board's school. It is estimated that 200 workers, if not more, will be needed before the end of the year to meet the needs of Jewish soldiers and sailors, who are believed already to number about 60,000.

The Board wants applications, preferably from men between the ages of 31 and 40, who are exempt from the draft. About fifteen men are now attending its school and will be ready for assignment within the next few days, after which more training facilities will be opened. Applications should be made to Chester J. Teller, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

RUBBER PROFITS $15,340,576

Gross Business of U. S. Company for 1917 Shows $40,000,000 Increase.

The annual report of the United States Rubber Company for the calendar year 1917 shows total sales of $176,159,694, with expenses of $144,916,640, leaving operating profits of $31,243,054. Deducting fixed charges and a reserve for American and Canadian income and excess profit taxes, amounting to $3,465,329, the net profits for the company for the year totaled $15,340,576.

Of this sum dividends totaling $4,982,002 were paid, leaving a surplus of $10,358,514, increasing the company's total surplus to $31,891,207. The gross business for the year was an increase, President Colt states, of over $40,000,000 above that for 1916. War orders, the report says, formed only about 5 per cent. of the total business of the company. The company during the year inaugurated a pension plan for aged and infirm employes, and also broadened its existing plan for stock subscriptions and profit sharing among employes, to permit employes to purchase shares of its common stock on the installment plan, the company carrying the stock at cost.

FRIARS GIVE A NEW FROLIC.

For First Time in Club's History Women Take Part.

The second Winter Frolic of the Friars, given in the clubhouse in Forty-eighth Street last night, was unusual in that for the first time in the history of the club some of the frolickers were women. Four short plays were given under the direction of Arthur Hopkins, the actresses who took part in them being Pauline Lord, Katherine Emmett, and Margaret Lawrence.

The program included Dunsany's sketch, "The Lost Silk Hat," and the pantomime, "Moonshine," recently given at the Actors' Fund performance. The other numbers were "The Tongue of the World," by Philip Goodman, and "Did It Really Happen?" by Zoe Akins. Among the men who took part were Frank Craven, Jess Dandy, Jerome Patrick, Austin Strong, Theodore E. Steinway, Leonard Mudie, and Frederick Roland.

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PRESENTING GREAT PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES
NOW PLAYING.
The Greatest Drama of the Day.
"When Rogues Fall Out"
All the thrilling features of "WITHIN THE LAW."
"RAFFLES," "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE."
Don't Fail to See It.
LAST WEEK
Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 2:15. Evening 8:15 Sharp. Pop. Prices.
Read what the leading newspapers say about it.
Different sort of crook drama.—Telegram.
New crook drama with ingenious complications, exciting scenes. — Morning World.
Abounds in actions, surprise and heart throbs.—Eve. Journal.
Intimate. Interesting. Impressive.—N. Y. American.
John O'Hara applauded more than any one else.—Times.
Pleasing production.—Herald.
Yell. Kiss. Live Spot of play.—Sun.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. EVA TANGUAY Bessie Clayton, "The Weaker One," Whiting & Burt, & Grace La Rue
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. ALL STAR BILL Featuring ADELE ROWLAND.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th Greeley 1522 Tonight at 8:15. (Popular Prices.) "LES MAUVAIS BERGERS"

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WOMAN AND THE LAW
A WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION.
Based on the Famous De Saulles Case.
LYRIC THEATRE, West 42d Street. TONIGHT, 8:30—25c. to $1.

NAZIMOVA IN "REVELATION" AT THE LOEW THEATRES BEGINNING TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) in addition to usual big shows.
RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. JACK PICKFORD in "One More American." Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO 20-30-60c. Times Square GEORGE BEBAN in Mark Twain's "Huck & Tom." Soloists and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

81 st. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 THE EAGLE'S EYE, by Wm. J. Flynn, and J. WARREN KERRIGAN in "Turn of the Card." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-55c, incl. tax
STRAND B'way & 47th St. "CARMEN OF THE KLONDYKE"; John Finnegan (Cath'd'l Sol.) Strand Symph. Orch.
Last Week TARZAN OF THE APES. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30. Mats. 25-75. Eve. 25 to $1.50 BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.

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If you missed Saturday night BE SURE AND
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NEW MUSICAL COMEDY TONIGHT AT 8:15 AT THE 44TH STREET ROOF THEATRE
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WILLIAM HODGE
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Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th. nr. Eve. 8:30. Mats B'way. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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with JANE GREY and Original Cast

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48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
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BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LAST TIMES "The Gipsy Trail"
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
NAZIMOVA in IBSEN. Beginning Mar. 11, with "The Wild Duck"—Seat Sale Now

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:24
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

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EMILY STEVENS in the MADONNA of the FUTURE
By ALAN DALE

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Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy
GIRL O' MINE
"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece."
OH, LADY! LADY!!

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Mar. 11, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Warren's Profession.

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"A MIRTH FEAST," with its sterling cast headed by JOHN WESTLEY.
POPULAR PRICES Wed. & Sat. Matinees.

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GUY BATES POST in "The Masquerader"
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Alexandra Carlisle in The Country Cousin

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HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT
ALL STAR CONCERT—SEATS NOW.

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Special incidental music composed and conducted by Walter Damrosch
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MEAT PERMITTED WITH EACH MEAL

Continued from Page One.

"Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet the necessities from time to time, for neither production nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste, or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

"So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday. The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

Producing More Pork.

"The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

"The transportation shortage before the Government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest, and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight, and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the last two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 200 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come that we can not only increase our exports to the Allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

"The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the last few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the Government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the Allies permitted. The enlarged supplies are likely to last for two or three months, after which there will be the usual seasonal decrease in the amount of animals coming to market. The perishable character of meats and the limited storage facilities of the country do not permit of carrying very large surpluses of meat over extended periods.

"The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old-fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations, and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

"The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time, and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position, with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past."

MAY USE WHALE MEAT IN THE ARMY RATION

Peary Advises Pemmican Made From It and Goethals Is Considering the Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At the instance of Rear Admiral Peary, the Arctic explorer, General Goethals, the Acting Quartermaster, has decided to include pemmican in the army ration. Pemmican is made from beef or whale meat, and Admiral Pe

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918.

MR. WILSON'S FIVE YEARS.

By taking much thought WOODROW WILSON has added cubits to his mental and moral stature since that day five years ago, March 4, 1913, when he first took the oath as President of the United States. He had been a teacher of youth, President of a university, Governor of a State. He had made political speeches before and after the nomination. The people had some knowledge of his views, very little of his power and capacity in statesmanship. Had he proved to be a humdrum President, average, inconspicuous in the long line, like MADISON or HAYES or HARRISON, there would have been no public disappointment, for there was no unusual public expectation. In these five years Mr. WILSON has come to be one of the four or five chief men in the world, a great figure in the greatest drama of all time, the foremost spokesman in the cause of international morals, freedom and justice for which the enlightened nations of the earth have taken up arms. He molds and marshals public opinion at home as no other President has ever done, of a Congress sometimes reluctant he demands measures often extraordinary and they are forthcoming; he commands the interest and the attention of Governments and peoples beyond the seas in a degree far transcending that accorded to any other President in our history.

Mr. WILSON has risen to greatness altogether by the exercise of the intellect and the will. The achievement is uncommonly interesting for that reason. We know that it has been his habit before making great decisions to "go into retreat" as it were, to put by all routine concerns and give himself opportunity for undisturbed meditation, for hard thinking. The fruits of his thought have gone forth to the world in that series of State papers which will for all time adorn the page of history as a firm and clear exposition of the American spirit, as the voice of the American people heard through all the world. In the great alliance for freedom and right he is looked to above all others to speak the needed word as it should be spoken.

His will power has been made manifest as unmistakably as his power of intellect. We may say that he has actually governed the country by the exercise of both. With some Presidents the arts of politics and the use of patronage have counted for much, with him for nothing at all. The great policies of his administration have been determined in his own mind and carried to achievement by his personal authority. If he has now and then appealed to the people, he has often seemed to command Congress. It would be nearer the truth to say that by his ability in statecraft, by his clear, straightforward thinking, by the supreme virtue of being right he has commanded the confidence of the people and of their representatives. Compliance with his will naturally and inevitably followed.

His authority has been exercised for restraint as well as for guidance. "He kept us out of war" was a battle cry of the Democrats in the second campaign. Undoubtedly he might have committed us to war at a time much earlier than that of the actual declaration. The East, aflame with indignation at German barbarities and stirred to passion by the Lusitania atrocity, would have heard with deep satisfaction the call to arms. The President wrote notes until the public patience was overtried. The West was not for war and Mr. WILSON knew it. Had he sounded the summons then there would have been a divided response. The sanction of Congress would have been doubtful; it could have been secured only after a long struggle—a poor beginning in such a venture. Perhaps this will be in history always a contentious matter, whether we should have gone to war in the Summer of 1915. Many of those who were least patient with the President's policy of peace and forbearance, among them Mr. CHOATE, whose opinion is of the highest importance, have declared that he was right. It was better to defer the rupture until he could make his appeal upon an incontestable warrant of occasion to a united country.

Mr. WILSON has not always been the leader of public opinion. In the belief that soon or late we should be forced to fight Germany the people were in advance of his more slowly maturing conclusion. By habit and conviction he had given his thought more to organizing the permanence of peace than to preparation for war. The path of honor and of duty seemed to him to lie rather in the avoidance of the quarrel than in accepting it, even under the German provocations. Doubtless he felt that America, as a neutral power, would have a part of great distinction to play in the negotiation of peace. With the wisdom that comes after the event all can see now, what so many saw after the destruction of the Lusitania, that we should at once have made serious preparation for war. In all the costs of the great struggle, human life, the sorrows and suffering, the wastes and the expenditure, the saving would have been immense had we been ready to strike on that day of April one year ago when we took up the gage of battle.

As the nation's leader in war President WILSON has been wonderfully successful in silencing the voice of opposition. In Congress Republicans have put aside the party view and vied with Democrats in loyal support of the Administration's war policies. The outspoken opponents of war, and those who for their own reasons opposed a war with Germany, are no longer vocal. The Commander in Chief has behind him a united country. It is a conclusive evidence of his own wisdom and growth in statesmanship that Mr. WILSON'S conception of the deathless principles, the principles of right, of morality and of just dealing among nations, has grown clear and true until among the political leaders of the allied countries he is foremost in the power to state them with convincing force. There were days when men grieved over occasional phrases of his that seemed to connote a coldly impartial apportionment of praise and blame between the belligerents, when most of us had long since disdained to be neutral in so great an issue of morals. As a nation we were then neutral. The head of the nation had not the freedom of the private citizen. But if his phrases then were balanced and formal, they now burn with the stern indignation that comes of his sense of the wrongs for which he seeks redress. For him there is no turning back, no inconclusive peace, "this agony must not be gone through with again."

WOODROW WILSON is very much an American. He has given the world an impressive example of that American trait of which we often boast—that of rising to the full measure of opportunity. He has been favored, not made, by opportunity. The ability was there, power of mind and of will, inborn and all assiduously cultivated. The opportunity was great. It was the good fortune of the nation, and of the world, that a great man was in the White House awaiting its call.

AMERICA AROUSED.

For General PERSHING'S men in the trenches in France the kind of war has begun which the American people have been reading about for three years in books written by French and British soldiers who have been in the thick of the fighting, with its dangers, privations, and inevitable casualties. A sane and merciful censorship will conceal nothing that the people should know. They are brave enough to stand the truth, and they will be stronger for hearing it. They are not yet fully aroused to the nature of the war that must be waged and to the extent of the sacrifices to be cheerfully endured if Americans are to emulate the French, British, and Italians in their valor, patience, and endurance. We have a giant's strength, and it must be exerted in full consecration to the noble cause of human liberty. Our fighting must be worthy of our ideals. As a nation we have not begun to fight yet in the sturdy, determined American way. But the national temper is rising with every dispatch from France that tells the story of our thin line contending with the enemy, whose atrocities and bad faith forced us into the war.

On the American front the German tactics indicate assaults in greater force, and an offensive on a wide front may be planned. The use of gas is frequent, artillery fire heavier from day to day, and the enemy's planes are constantly flying over the American lines to reconnoitre and photograph them. The last assault reported, northwest of Toul, was preceded by a furious bombardment. For a night raid it was on an unusually ambitious scale, the purpose being to shake the "nerve" of the Americans and drive them from their trenches in rout. The familiar night raid calls for a score of volunteers, and the object is to take prisoners in a creeping-up attack and hustle them back to headquarters for examination.

The Americans had to deal with a raid in force to seize their trenches and drive a wedge into their line. The Germans had made elaborate preparations to surprise them, but the French and British have never stood up to their work better than the Americans did. It was the assaulting Germans who were surprised and routed. The defense was skillfully and bravely conducted. The achievement is one to be proud of. Never before were our casualties so heavy, it seems, but the enemy suffered more. What is to be considered is that our American soldiers met the intensively trained German shock troops and worsted them.

There will be more and more of this desperate work, with success and reverse, the casualty list growing. America is at last in the war on the western front, and each day the bulletins will be scanned with the concern of a people who are fighting for victory in the field. They will be in no humor to listen to specious overtures for peace by negotiation. Their patriotism will recognize the stern task before them. They will be aroused, militant, implacable, knowing their enemy to be cruel, pitiless, a foul fighter, and altogether without honor or magnanimity in war.

TOMORROW'S ELECTION.

Tomorrow the loyal citizens of the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Congress Districts in this city will strike a blow for their country or give it a black eye. We mean what we say when we assert that the loyal citizens will do one of these things. There are not enough disloyal citizens in those districts to give their country a black eye; if it is done it will have to be done by the loyal ones, those who are loyal, but not loyal enough to take the trouble to go to the polls.

If enough loyal citizens, citizens who are loyal and yet lazy, stay away from the polls tomorrow, then the anti-war candidates, the anti-American candidates, will get a large proportion of the vote, for they will see to it that all the disloyal voters turn out. If they get a large proportion of the vote, the fact will be used in Washington to hamper the Government, and will be used everywhere to put new life into pro-German, anti-American propaganda. There are enough loyal citizens in those four districts to give a vote for America that will ring across the country. Will they do it, or will they be too lazy to vote?

Every man in those districts who registered for the election last year is entitled to vote now, unless he has moved, without any additional registration. In addition, there are 35,205 women who have been registered since and can vote. The districts are the waterfront district in Brooklyn that runs from the Eastern District to South Brooklyn; the larger waterfront district running from Coney Island to Canarsie and taking in Bay Ridge and Coney Island; the Washington Heights district, taking in the whole west side of Manhattan above 125th Street, and the Bronx and Harlem district running from East 117th Street to East 161st Street and from Fifth Avenue to the East River. In each of the districts a Socialist candidate is running on a platform that denounces our war against Germany as "the most unjustifiable in history." It is the duty of loyal citizens to see that those candidates are swamped.

RUSSIA SIGNS A PEACE TREATY.

In order to accelerate the speed of the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk in coming to a conclusion Germany presents a new demand—this time for a slice of Russian Armenia, a totally unexpected region as far away as possible from those territories on which the dazzled Bolsheviki were concentrating their anxious thought. Promptly the delegates decide to surrender, and notify LENINE and TROTZKY that they are going to sign the treaty which Germany is jamming down their throats, because, they say, "deliberations on a treaty of peace are absolutely useless and could only make things worse." They are right; if they were to deliberate another day or two Germany would probably present a demand for the Caucasus, or for Old Russia to the Urals, or for Siberia.

And yet their surrender does not change the situation in the least, or make it better. What was the situation? That if they held out Germany would only go on taking such additional territory as might suit her. And that she will continue to do, despite the surrender; it is still the situation. If Germany sees any more of Russia that she wants she will take it just as, in a time of profound peace, Austria decided that she needed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and instantly swallowed them. Surrender or no surrender, peace treaty or no peace treaty, scrap of paper or none, the fate of all Russia is sealed so far as Germany is concerned; and nothing can save the helpless remnants of that land except the allied nations they flouted and abandoned.

What does Germany want with Russian Armenia? Nothing; but Turkey can use it, and it is at Turkey's request, undoubtedly, that the demand is made. Germany does not want the Ukraine, but Austria may want it, and Austria is already manifesting a friendly interest in that country. Germany is carving Russia up not only for herself but for her accomplices. This spectacle of Germany's generosity toward her pals should reassure Bulgaria and make her ashamed of her doubts; Bulgaria will be royally dealt with in the division of the swag. If we knew just what is going on in those peace parleys with Rumania, we should probably get an idea of just how much additional loot is to go to Bulgaria, over and above what was promised her when her entry into the war was negotiated for in 1915.

Austria is sending troops into the Ukraine to help restore order. It is becoming plainer and plainer that the peace treaty with the Ukraine was a farce. The men who negotiated it on behalf of the Ukraine did not represent their whole nation, perhaps represented only a minority there; at any rate, they had no way of enforcing the treaty, and they signed it only to give Austria and Germany a pretext for sending troops there. Meanwhile, the pretense that the Austrian Government is a convert to the "no annexations" policy is falling away and revealing the ugly fact that lay behind it. It was a pretense made partly for the deception of this country, but chiefly for the deception of the Austrian people. The two chief members of the gang are neither reformed nor frightened; they are today what they were in 1914, and their pupils, Turkey and Bulgaria, must surely look up to them with increasing adoration.

HOW SHALL THE WORLD BE BORN ANEW?

No nation ever made such profits as were poured in upon the United States while the rest of civilization was paying the price of showing Americans that they were neutral upon a question which makes neutrality a reproach. Never was so much good blood shed across the ocean, never was so much treasure imported to this side, as while we were learning that the question over which the world is fighting is whether the world shall be regenerated in the German or Russian manner, that is, by Kaiserism or by Bolshevism, or in the manner of the Allies. Now arises the question how and in what way we shall use the wealth we harvested while others were suffering. That is the meaning of the War Finance Corporation and the Railway Control bills. The war will be won by the last billion dollars available for war, and that last billion will be held by either the United States or Japan. Every other belligerent is nearing the limit of both man power and money power, and is mortgaged beyond belief on standards before the war. The resources of Japan and the United States have been summoned only for a beginning of service. Will either nation hold back anything in its control? The question is rather one of manhood than of religion, and Japanese bushido may carry on as far as American character.

As happened in the civil war, American manhood is all right, and our legislators start wrong. The men of no country made a better showing than ours under the test of sacrifice of worldly prospects, perhaps of life, at the call to the colors of civilization. But our lawmakers, who gave us the greenbacks in the war of the rebellion, now make wry faces at the bills proposed by leaders for the purpose of releasing locked-up resources. It is said that the proposals are inflationary, that they overpay capital for services to humanity, and the precedent of the sixties is cited for our caution against repeating the folly of that time. If the conditions were similar the warning would be more impressive. When the greenbacks were issued we had no banking system. The Treasury sucked up the gold of the disjointed banks in payment for bonds, and disabled the banks for financing the Government. With an army in the field, the greenbacks were issued for lack of any other quick means of providing currency, not credit. It was badly managed. It is as easy to show its faults as perhaps it may be fifty years from now to show the mistakes we may be making now. But from that case to this there is no argument. We have the best banking system on earth in form and the strongest in resources. The weak spot fifty years ago is our strongest spot now. The weak spot of the present is where it was then—in the lawmaking power, which must continually be told which is the right way and be exhorted to take it.

Is it not fair to say that, when the lawmakers of the nation and the States, between them, have weakened the credit of thirty billions of capital, and are objecting to proposals to give it normal strength? Is it good banking counsel to represent that the correction of financial malpractice is inflation and false stimulation? The argument is that too easy credit raises prices and wages and defeats its object. The answer is that it is not a question of credit facilities by lenders but of credit capacity by borrowers. Credit capacity means ability to earn by service. Our credit facilities never before were equal to what they are now, and never were held in better control. Our credit capacity was never relatively worse, apart from the strength given us by imports of foreign gold. There never was a time when such a volume of capital was deprived of credit capacity by law designed for that purpose. Our commercial fatalities have never been less, but our public utilities were never at such low tide. Instead of being in a state of exhilaration by inflation we are in such a state of depression that it is necessary for Government to redress the wrongs done by the Bolsheviki among us. Our world danger is imperialism. Our local danger is the human instinct of easy living at the expense of others, which is the same at Petrograd and Washington and Albany.

It would be shocking to list the laws now pending at Albany proposing to restrain others and to exempt the proposers, to hinder the execution of laws which should be the same for all, to deny to the poorest among us the protection of law for his sole property, the right to earn his living by the labor of his hands on terms satisfactory to him and objectionable only to others proposing to better themselves by methods of duress. It is true that these measures are defended by prattle about patriotism and humanity. Even the Kaiser knows how to enlist GOD on his side while declaring a moratorium for the Sermon on the Mount.

The necessity of the War Finance Corporation and the Government control of the railways against the assaults of national and State lawmakers is proof that we are tardy in enlisting against the Bolshevist spirit in America. Russia teaches us that the way to protect man is to protect property, the poor man's and the billionaire's alike.

It is not a lesson against inflation and the keeping of our pulse down to a normal beat while fighting for all that makes life worth living. Inflation is a stimulant which we will take as our doctor prescribes it, whether it is administered to capital, which shows signs of heart failure, or withheld from labor, which shows signs of intoxication. There is more than one way of curbing inflation, and the Federal Reserve Board knows as much about it as anybody, and more than Congress. It is an easy choice between trusting the Federal Reserve Board or some unofficial instructor in ancient history and inapplicable precedents. One good way to restrict inflation is to refuse to float applications for capital which have not passed censorship regarding the war, and which are so meritorious as to make what Government can offer on Liberty bonds less attractive to all except patriots.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Friends of German Democracy.

Nothing better, of course, either in the way of advertisement or in that of vindicating the service they are rendering could be asked by the Friends of German Democracy than the denunciation to which they have been subjected by the German papers that serve as mouthpieces for the German Government. In pouring scorn on them as traitors to "Deutschthum," those papers show a highly significant disappointment of hopes hitherto entertained as to the action to be taken by everybody in the United States who is of Teutonic blood or birth. Evidently it had been assumed in Germany that emigrants hither from the Fatherland would not only swear their new allegiance with a large mental reservation, but that for themselves and their children they would resist assimilation with their neighbors and remain a body apart except in so far as they could influence those neighbors in the interests of "Kultur."

That there were and are some Germans in America who were willing to meet the expectations of their former rulers the current revelations as to the policies and conduct of the German-American Alliance only too clearly reveal. They have been successful, however, only in matters amusingly trivial, in comparison with the large task that was set for them, and that they failed utterly to dominate the situation when the crisis came in the relations between the two Governments is now recognized on both sides of the water.

It would be going too far, probably, to say that every American of Teutonic origin who does not join the Friends of German Democracy is disloyal, or even of a loyalty deservedly under suspicion. It would be preferable, indeed, if the German-Americans would all forget their racial differentiation as nonessential and be content to join without any special name the fellow-citizens who at periods more or less remote found "American" a full and sufficient designation. But to demand that would be to demand somewhat too much. As an organization, the Friends of German Democracy—if they offer membership to all to whom the name appeals, regardless of ethnic origin—will be able to do an excellent work. Its merit will be proportioned with approximate exactness to the rage it excites among the antagonists of German democracy at home.

Forewarned Was Forearmed.

There is reason for sincere satisfaction in the fact that, though the American forces in France have now suffered losses in battle which in any other war than this would be called heavy, there has not been uttered here, or, so far as known, even whispered, the ugly suspicion that our men were "sacrificed" to save the lives of soldiers belonging to one or another of the allied forces. That no such thought exists here is presumably due to the fact that we were warned long ago that the Germans, by making violent attacks on the American sector, wherever it might be, would try to make it appear one especially dangerous and so excite here at home unquiet questionings or even resentful accusations.

That characteristic device for breeding dissension between the enemies of Germany was applied in the case of the first Canadian regiments to reach the firing line, and for a while it worked lamentably well. For all through the Dominion there spread the rumor, often in very definite form, that the men of the Maple Leaf had been deliberately stationed where the danger was greatest, and that to this was due their cruel losses. Germany's secret helpers, including the pacifists, did their best, of course, to circulate such tales, and they were believed by many.

A repetition of the trick has apparently been tried, and a notably severe bombardment of the American sector, with subsequent infantry assaults in force, turned it from a place of comparative safety to one of more than ordinary peril. But the expected or hoped result has not been achieved. It will not be necessary to prove to us that the French and British, too, have had heavy casualty lists, and that any part of the western line is "worst" only because the Germans, for purposes of their own, choose to make it so.

Brooklyn Scolds Massachusetts.

Representative FULLER of Massachusetts has been very suavely, but very effectively, reproved by a more experienced colleague for his recent outburst in denunciation of Congressional methods. In a letter to The Brooklyn Eagle, Representative F. W. ROWE of the Sixth Brooklyn District tells the excited man from Massachusetts that after he has been in Congress longer he will understand that a new member can find opportunities both for useful service and for the acquisition of valuable knowledge, even as a member of the unimportant committees to which first-term Congressmen are always assigned.

He also tells him that if committee work leaves a good deal of leisure on his hands he can profitably employ it by assiduous attendance at the daily sessions and by learning from the floor the methods by which things are accomplished in the House. "New members," writes Mr. ROWE, "are apt to underestimate the ability of their fellow members and frequently overestimate their own ability," and he records as a sort of historic fact that "it has been the habit for 100 years to criticise Congress, and the less the critic knows about the conditions the more caustic is his criticism."

That is not quite the way for a mere Brooklynite to talk to a statesman from Massachusetts, but there doesn't seem to be anything to do about it.

BEWILDERING RED TAPE.

Experiences in Trying to See a Man in the Ordnance Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago the country was greatly pleased by an order given by the President to avoid as much as possible all red tape; and still more recently a number of us noted with equal pleasure the determination of several members of Congress to oppose unnecessary expenditures of money. One of the dangers of the time is to make no criticism of extravagance, since so much is at stake, and it is inferred we should not count the cost. But the administrators should consider that the people must pay for all this, and while necessary taxation will not be complained of, the taxation to meet wasteful expenditure is a wrong. It is possible that in Washington there is a combination of red tape and extravagance which some one in authority should inquire into and remedy.

A friend recently wishing to call upon a gentleman in the Ordnance Department had an experience which revealed the lack of management and the unnecessary number of employes. Entering the main office in the enormous building and approaching a clerk, to whom he stated his purpose, he was given a form, upon which he wrote answers to all the questions. Then he was referred to another clerk in the same room, who, after examining the certificate and consulting a file, wrote the number of a room upon it and referred the visitor to another clerk, also in the same room. The certificate having been examined by this third clerk, the visitor was asked to go into the hall and show the certificate to the porter there. This being done, an elderly attendant was summoned, who, acting as a guide, took him upstairs, and, examining the signs on the doors, at last found the right one and ushered the visitor into a room presided over by a young lady, who examined the certificate and requested my friend to take a seat. After a while a boy was summoned, and the visitor, being committed to his charge, was led to another room, where an officer was seated, and, the certificate having again been examined, the boy was directed to knock at a certain door, and at last the visitor had reached his goal.

Bewildered and amazed, he could but express to the official his sense of the utter uselessness of the ceremonies and remark that if the first clerk had told him the number of the room and sent him into the hall he could quickly have accomplished his purpose. The official united in a hearty condemnation of the system, not only useless, but which called for the employment of eight persons, all salaried, when at the most two would have sufficed.

When so many clerks are employed, it is not strange that the expense of administration grows enormously or that Washington is crowded with officeholders. Is there no one in authority who will check these extravagances that increase a taxation already enormous?

DIOGENES.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1918.

The False Note.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An eminent professor of homiletics commends this maxim to his students: "It is not enough, young gentlemen, to preach so as to be understood; it is more important so to preach that you cannot by any possibility be misunderstood"—a safe maxim for pulpit or platform at a time when the public nerve is acutely sensitive to a false note and so quick to challenge any speaker who opens his lips without first weighing his words.

JOS. B. CLARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1918.

FOR MOTHERS?

Will no one speak for mothers?
I sent my own dear lad off with a smile,
Before other boys were even drafted.
Then he sailed—and I heard naught for weeks!
But I was thinking of Christmas in the trenches,
And saving and pinching every penny
To send him comforts that he asked for.
The Government gave out its pledge to us:
"Boxes will surely be delivered to our soldiers
On Christmas Day, in France—
If they are mailed in time."
My gifts were mailed ahead of time!
It cost $3 just to buy that wool—
Enough to buy for Little Sister, here,
The shoes she needed!
And $3 isn't easy saving up
When coal—and all the cheapest things to eat—
Cost us so much.
And they urge us to buy bonds as well!
I sat up nights to knit, instead of sleeping,
But the sweater for my lad was done in time.
I wrote: "Dear boy, it's mother's arms around you,
To keep your brave heart warm!"
But he never got it!
Who gets the things that never reach our sons?
No ship went down with any Christmas mail!
We paid almost a dollar to send ours—
As much as Little Sister earns each day!
"Sh-sh!" they tell us. "The Post Office is economizing!"
On soldiers and on mothers?
Dear God, for what?
We're giving every bit there is of us,
And only know that no one tells us why
Enough of mothers' little piteous gifts
Have vanished on the way to stock a store!
A store—I dreamed last night—where pennies saved
Might buy more gifts to mail to soldier boys—
Who never get them!
Dear Heaven, is there *no one anywhere*
To speak for mothers—and our soldier boys?

ALDIS DUNBAR.

ITALY'S SECRET TREATY.

She Willingly Repudiates the Old Diplomacy and Accepts the Wilson Doctrine.

By VINCENSO DE SANTO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent publication in Italy of the secret treaty which brought that nation into the great conflict, and which was already known elsewhere through the revelations of Trotzky, gave the Italians an opportunity to explain to the world that the policy of their Government in making that pact was not at all imperialistic. Italy did nothing more than follow the other European powers in the path of old diplomacy. Her chief aim was to secure safety and protection of her national intereats, and that aim could not be accomplished, it was thought, unless her strength increased to the same proportion as that of the other members of the alliance.

In 1915, it must be remembered, the greatest concern of every European nation was still the balance of power. What the Allies proposed to do was to strengthen themselves and weaken their enemies in order to make the latter unable to inflict another great calamity upon the human race.

Here, again, it was a question of self-protection; that is, a question of making the best of an immoral system of international politics, which was happily killed by the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

President Wilson will undoubtedly go down in history as the man who brought about the most noteworthy improvement in the spiritual life of modern nations. Having as the background the inspiring traditions of the American democracy and endowed with an inviable intellect, he succeeded in making the world at large realize that, after this war, nations shall no longer be armed to their teeth and continually holding their guns up to one another.

A new era began when Mr. Wilson stated that the aim of America in this war was to make the world, not simply one nation or a group of nations, safe for democracy. This aim having been whole-heartedly accepted by all the Allies, it followed that many of the precautions taken before this new order of international politics was propounded are now entirely unnecessary.

The attitude taken by Italy toward Mr. Wilson's program may be learned from the many articles written in praise of it in leading Italian newspapers, and, especially, from the utterances of some statesmen.

Signor Bevione, for instance, who, acting for the Foreign Minister Sonnino, read Italy's secret treaty to the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th of this month, made the following significant statement:

> Italian diplomacy comes out the least hurt from the revelations of the Bolsheviki. Our Government is the one that has shown itself the least imperialistic, the least annexationist, and the most repelled by the unscrupulous methods of old diplomacy.

Signor Bevione was speaking officially for the Government, and, judging from the unreserved approval he received both from the Parliament and from the press in general, we must conclude that he was also speaking for the whole nation.

But, although repelled by the old system of diplomacy, Italy could not help abiding by it. The aim of the Allies was simply to defeat their enemies in the field in order to prevent them from realizing their arrogant plans of world domination, as well as to leave them in a state of comparative weakness. Italy knew very well, however, that even a weak Austria and a weak Germany would have constituted a great danger for her after a few years of recuperation.

In drawing up her treaty, therefore, Italy had to consider two main points; that is, the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the ability of protecting herself from aggressive action on the part of the Teutonic empires, which, as she thought, would certainly take place a few years after the conclusion of the war. The first point meant her prestige as a European power, and the second concerned her national safety.

Looking at the question from this angle, which, so far as I can see, is the only right angle, it is difficult to conceive how Italy could be accused of imperialistic aims. No one, I am certain, could reasonably expect her to be magnanimous to the extent of willingly putting herself in a state of inferiority in relation to the other Mediterranean powers and of exposing herself to danger which undoubtedly would have been fatal to her. That would have been not magnanimity but downright folly.

That Italy proved herself to be the least imperialistic and the least annexationist is absolutely true. Her demands, in fact, were quite modest, considering the circumstances under which she entered the war. What she wanted in Northern and Northeastern Italy was even less than what righteously belonged to her. Fiume, for instance, which was not included in the treaty, is just as much a part of Italia Irredenta as Trent or Trieste.

As for Dalmatia and its islands it must be remembered that Italy will not be safe if they remain in the possession of a hostile power. The Italian coast on the Adriatic is shallow and devoid of natural harbors. On the other hand, the Dalmatian coast is rich with hiding places for enemy war vessels. A proof of Italy's inferiority on the Adriatic is found in the fact that in the present war, although the Austrian high seas fleet is bottled up in Pola, small units of the enemy's navy have found it very easy to raid the Italian coasts on several occasions. When the treaty was made the Allies had full knowledge of this condition, and for that reason the Italian claim on Dalmatia was granted.

Although these demands were legitimate and justified at the time the treaty was concluded, Italy, in view of the change of policy on the part of the Allies, has shown herself willing to renounce some of them. Signor Bevione, commenting further upon the secret treaty, said that Italy should not be forehanded in making renunciations of anything granted by that treaty, but that he felt, at the same time, that once the fundamentals of safety in the Adriatic were realized, Italy should, in making territorial settlement, show herself conciliatory toward the Southern Slavs.

This new attitude shows that Italy is willing to do the very best she can to make the final settlement of this war as just as possible, and that she welcomed with enthusiasm the American idea of establishing democracy among nations as well as within nations.

From now on there can be no doubt that there is perfect harmony between America and Italy and that the Italians will continue their brave fight until the world is made fit to live in.

VINCENSO DE SANTO.

New York, March 1, 1918.

NO NEGOTIATED PEACE.

Mr. Hughes's Speech a Warning to be Heeded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few more important or more impressive declarations have been made since our entry into the great war than those contained in Mr. Hughes's address at the meeting of St. David's Society night before last. What gives his words a weight even beyond their intrinsic import is the exemplary spirit which Mr. Hughes has undeviatingly shown from the moment of his defeat as candidate for the Presidency to the present time. To deny that he is in the slightest degree animated by partisanship would be almost an impertinence, so completely has he sunk all thought either of self or of party in his absorbing loyalty and devotion throughout this time of the nation's trial.

When, therefore, Mr. Hughes deliberately declares that "every one who talks for a negotiated peace at this time is playing the game of Germany"; that "there could be at this time, it is quite evident, no negotiated peace but a German peace"; that the only way to get "a peace worth having" is "by a demonstration of an invincible determination on the part of the United States to bring all her resources willingly and without hesitation to the final test, without any thought of peace until that test is met and success assured;"—when Mr. Hughes says these things, and says them because he sees in a failure to realize them a grave national danger, his words should attract much more than passing attention.

The danger of which Mr. Hughes is so mindful at this juncture is one that has beset the cause of the Allies—which we now see to have been really our cause from the beginning—throughout these three and a half years of fearful trial. Constantly, almost from those early days of August, 1914, when the world was first confronted with the monstrous Prussian terror, through all the ups and downs of warfare, the nations arrayed against Germany have had to fight mental weakness at home as well as the terrible physical strength of the enemy's superb military organization in the field. At every possible opportunity, real or imaginary, voices have been raised urging that the two sides get together and find a basis of settlement. And yet it has been as evident at any former stage of the war as it is today that there could be no negotiated peace but a German peace. How much harm has been wrought by all the recurrent attempts to promote peace negotiations in this country and England—not to speak of Italy, where they took on a more sinister character—no one can compute. That they have materially diverted energy from the only thing that can bring about an endurable peace, that they have interfered with that steady concentration of given purpose by which alone the war can be won, there is no possible doubt.

Let us hope that we have seen the last of these attempts to shorten the war by means which can only result in lengthening it. Let us hope that the events of the last few weeks will at last have fixed unalterably in the minds of all sound-hearted Americans the conviction that the one absolutely indispensable condition of peace is the defeat of the Prussian military power. To look for some other way is to follow a mirage; and to follow a mirage is either to invite failure and dishonor or to waste thousands of precious lives and prolong the unspeakable sufferings of millions.

Not by splitting hairs over abstract general principles, nor yet by conjectures as to how small or how large a fraction Germany may concede of what the world must have, but by quite another kind of thinking and speaking shall we advance the cause of liberty and of peace. And never has that other kind of thought, the kind that meets the need of the time, found more powerful expression than President Wilson gave to it only three short months ago in his address at the opening of the session of Congress: "This intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations."

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, March 3, 1918.

THE BOLSHEVIST COLLAPSE.

Germany Knew How to Bring About the Final Russian Disaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many well-meaning persons considered the Bolsheviki consistent revolutionary Socialists. They overlooked all their excesses, expecting them to deal a blow to the German autocracy. These good people are still under the impression that there was a revolution in Russia and the Bolsheviki were the Extremists of the revolution. Now they are amazed, these philosophers; they were sure that the Bolsheviki would fight with a revolutionary zest, like the French "sans-culottes," for their principles proclaimed with such pomp: self-determination of nations, no forcible annexations, and no indemnities. The result, however, is lamentable. One Russian "revolutionary" stronghold after another is taken without the slightest resistance on the part of our brave heroes. And, finally, convinced that mere phrases are ineffective, even against a handful of Germans, our implacable fighters against the "despotic rule" of Milukoff and Kerensky, accept carte blanche all the terms of the true proletarian champions, Hindenburg and Tirpitz! In the name of self-determination of nations, they agree to surrender the most fertile provinces of Russia, because their inhabitants differ slightly in their dialect from other Russians, to the protectorate of Austria, where, as is known, all the Slavic nations enjoy unlimited opportunities for national development!

The guilt of Russia's breaking down morally must be put at the door of the Germans. The cruelties of the Germans on the battlefield are small in comparison with the atrocities performed by them in civil life. The intrigues which the Germans used in corrupting Russian officials will be the darkest chapters of the world catastrophe. The Miasojedoff case, Rasputin, Stürmer, the bribing of Ukrainians, &c., &c., &c., show how morally base the Germans are. But in the spread of Bolshevism in Russia, the Brest-Litovsk affair, the Germans surpassed themselves.

The Germans understood the character of the Russian dissolution, improperly called revolution, better than any other nation. In the time when all democratic nations were filled with joy over the liberation of 180,000,000 people from the tyrannical grandeur of the Romanoffs, the Germans began a scientific infection of the Russian nation with anarchy. They have succeeded. The Russian nation now lies prostrate and powerless. The revolution conceived in recklessness and born in impotence is ended in disgrace. But if the reorganization of Russia failed, it is also the fault of the allied democratic nations. This is no place to enumerate the blunders committed by the Allies since the revolution. The blunders are very grave. The Allies didn't understand the Russian soul, this wonderful impulsive soul, which can rise to the stars and fall down into a mire of Bolshevism.

Russia is in a terrible position now. The Allies who fight for democracy must bear certain inconveniences and even insults. The future of 180,000,000 people is at stake.

M. EVANSKY.

New York, March 2, 1918.

YORK'S ARCHBISHOP TELLS WAR IDEALS

Preaching at Cathedral and Trinity, He Apostrophizes Truth, Justice, Liberty.

SPEAKS ENGLAND'S HEART

America's Strong Hand of Fellowship the Stimulus Needed to Make the World Safe.

Preaching to thousands, first at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and later at Trinity Church, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D. D., P. C., Lord Archbishop of York, delivered a message on the war yesterday, in which he urged great and united effort on the part of the United States and Great Britain to crush the menace of a power "which claimed world dominion," and which acknowledged "no law but that of its own armed force." Until that issue was definitely and conclusively settled, the Lord Archbishop declared, there could be and should be no peace.

In simple, unemotional language, but with great depth of feeling, he described the suffering of England, of France, and of Russia, and told how for two and one-half years his country had beckoned to the United States to join hands with the Allies and fight for the vindication of the ideals of truth, justice, and liberty, which were at stake. And now that the United States has come, Archbishop Lang said, her support will be vital to the success of the cause, not only through the material resources that she will offer for the winning of the struggle but even more for the great moral strength that she will bring to the reinforcement of her wearied allies.

"There must be some power," he said in his sermon at Trinity Church, "that can change the heart of the German people, which alone can make them the fit associates for, free and self-governed peoples."

At both the cathedral and Trinity Church many hundreds more people endeavored to hear and see the first Archbishop of York who ever stepped on American soil, than could be admitted. Occasionally the rapturous throb of the organ swept out to the throngs that stood about the doors, carrying to them a suggestion of the splendid ceremony that was taking place within—but only a suggestion. The gorgeous movement of color created in the mingling of the white and scarlet robes of the clergy, the gleam of the golden altar as it was swept by the morning sun in the cathedral, the mighty chant of the organ, and above all the magnetic voice and personality of the distinguished prelate—made the service at the cathedral by far the most impressive that has ever been held there.

Seated in the nave at the cathedral were hundreds of he most prominent men in the city—scores of English officers and representatives of all the leading societies that devote their energies to the promotion of better and more sympathetic understanding between the United States and England. Some of these organizations were the Pilgrim Society, St. George's, St. Andrews, and St. David's Society, the Canadian Club, the Alumni of British Schools and Universities, and the Daughters of the British Empire. The British military representatives were headed by Brig. Gen. W. A. White, who is the director of the British Recruiting Mission in this country.

"God of Our Fathers."

The choir followed by Deacons, priests, Archdeacons, Suffragan Bishop Burch, the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and last of all the Archbishop of York marched in singing "God of Our Fathers." Then followed the service, with the music of Palestrina unaccompanied. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. E. Clowes Chorley, both Trustees of the Cathedral, led the service, after which Bishop Greer ascended the pulpit and announced that the Lord Archbishop of York would deliver the sermon.

"I welcome him," said Bishop Greer, "in the confident hope that it will result in uniting more closely the peoples of the old and new countries by strengthening the ties of fellowship that already exist, not only as two great communions, but two great nations standing together hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder in the great crusade against tyranny and aggression."

The Archbishop, from the moment he took his place in the pulpit, held the congregation under the spell of his voice and presence. With his deep-set eyes gazing over the heads of his listeners into the distance, he spoke slowly and simply of the anguish of Europe and of the hopes that the Allies had placed in America. There was no denunciation—no attempt at oratory—it was just a natural and dignified presentation of a message that came from the "heart of England to the heart of America." He began by enunciating his text from St. Luke: "They beckoned to their partners which were in the other ship that they should come and help them, and they came," and then he said:

"From York, the centre of memories reaching back to the days of the Roman legions and the Emperors, and as the first of its eighty-nine Archbishops to land on the shores of America, I come to New York, the centre of the hope and energies of a great nation, still rejoicing in the strength of its youth, and I desire in the name of my church and country to thank you for your good will and fellowship and the practical evidences of your idealism.

"Today, however, I shall appeal not so much to your imaginations as to your hearts. For I hope that you will hear in my voice the heart of England, beating hard in the heaviest struggle of her existence, talking to the heart of America in her high resolve to cross the seas and make that struggle what it must necessarily be—her own. For three and one-half years the allied nations have been enduring the burden of this awful war. Think of Belgium, her honor safe, but her people, her land, ravished and torn and broken on the wheel of tribulation in a manner that baffles the powers of description. Think of Serbia and what she had to endure at the hands of the invader. Think of Italy standing at bay, suffering, bleeding, yet struggling with all the lionheartedness that is in her to wrench herself free of the oppressor. Think of Russia, staggering, dazed, and bewildered in the throes of revolution, and yet struggling to free her people from him who would ravish the poor whom he gets into the net. Think of the people of France, brave, unfaltering France, well nigh exhausted in body but invincible in spirit.

Craves Hand of Fellowship.

"And when it comes to my own country, you must forgive me if I seem to give way to my feelings when I speak of that land, 3,000 miles away. It is perhaps a habit due to reticence and reserve that caused the English people to do their work, and to bear their suffering and speak little about it. There is even now something in me that makes it difficult to speak of it, and when I do speak I can only say that it is not so much the gentle hand of sympathy as the strong hand of fellowship that we ask of the United States.

"The iron has entered into our very souls. The valor amid tragedy of our troops in the field, the privation which we suffer at home as to food have made the war a vivid matter to us, the tremendous expenditure of more than $32,000,000 a day for war purposes, the ceaseless toil in munitions plant, factory, and shipyard, have made it the predominating industrial matter with us. And, above all, there have been drawn from us and our daughters across the sea 7,500,000 men for the service of the Allies, of whom 5,000,000 came forward of their own free will.

"Then there is the aching of heart that comes when we think of the hundreds of thousands who have died, and the hundreds of thousands who have been maimed and disabled. It is not too much to say that there is now not a home in England where no member of the family or kindred has died in the service. Yes—the sunshine has gone out of our sky, and we wonder whether it will ever shine again. For two and a half years the ship which carries the fortunes of free civilization in Europe has looked wistfully across the seas to the great ship of America, anchored in its strength and security.

"We knew we had your sympathy—still we reckoned for help, and on that great and fateful day, April 6, 1917, you came over and helped us. Now we who were always partners in spirit are partners in arms.".

The Archbishop declared that men who spoke one mother tongue must needs be brothers in arms, and he pointed out that it was in the words of that common tongue, that Abraham Lincoln uttered his great message—in words of that common tongue that President Wilson gave memorable expression to the ideals which civilization was endeavoring to secure out of the world conflict.

"We must be free or die who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake, and faith and morals hold that Milton held," he quoted. The Archbishop said further that the people of the United States and the people of his country were partners in the spirit of their laws and in the spirit of their institutions, both peoples being dedicated to the preservation of the principles of liberty, justice, and democracy.

"Now," he said, "because these principles are at stake, we are partners in a great and inspiring enterprise. Hitherto we have thought that our ideals—our institutions based upon the will of the people freely expressed—were safe. We have learned that they are not safe—that they can only be saved at the cost of struggle and sacrifice. The issue before this generation is whether nations are to keep their freedom and live in fellowship with one another or to be menaced by the reckless self-assertion of a power which claimed a world dominion and acknowledges no law but that of its own armed force. There can be no peace until this issue is settled.

A Vindication of Ideals.

"America brings to this enterprise not only her great material resources, but chiefly a clear and disinterested vindication of the ideals of freedom, justice, and peace. In Europe the war was wearing out the spirit as well as the body of the Allies. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that at times the question arose: 'Is it really worth while? Are the principles of liberty, truth, justice, and individual freedom representative of definite realities or are they merely words by which nations were determined to clothe their real motives?' Then, however, impelled by an ever-strengthening force, lo! in America arose and said in the tones that the whole world could hear: 'These things are so true that we dare not stand aside, and for the sake of the truth, with all our resources, with our national life itself, we will cross the ocean and come over and help you.'

"And now it is for America and her Allies to hold strong and clear that great moral conviction, for upon the strength of this conviction will depend the spirit that must permeate our peoples in order that this war may be won. Force will fail unless this moral conviction is behind it in nations and in men. It is only conscience that can never utter the word 'compromise.' Men and nations reach their ultimate and invincible strength only when they are able to say, 'Here stand I. I can do no other, so help me God.'".

In conclusion the Archbishop said that the two nations were partners in their faith in God, and that the higher they put the ideals for which they were at war, the more loudly would those ideals cry for faith in God to inspire and sustain them. And faith in God, he said, meant not that men should "claim Him as their ally, upon whom they had a right to make demands," but that men should regard him as a sovereign, who rightfully demanded allegiance from them, no matter how great the anguish, no matter how great the suffering that such allegiance involved.

"The national character must be raised," he said, "to the height of its cause. Our national character, the national character of our allied peoples must be raised as high as God in this hour of stress. It is a task worth while the fellowship of two great nations not only to make the world safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for the world; a saving, uplifting power. With that accomplished history will record that a new day of light and hope dawned upon the world when we in Europe beckoned to our partners in America that they should come over and help us, and they came."

After the sermon the congregation sang "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Ceremonies at Trinity.

The ceremonies at Trinity Church in the afternoon were equally elaborate. The chair and prayer desk used by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon his visit to this country in 1904 were placed in position for the Archbishop of York. Owing to the dense crowds in the back of the church and the side aisles and the vestry the entrance procession around the church was abandoned and the clergy and dignitaries entered from the side, going directly to the chancel. The British and American flags were carried at the head of the procession. Dr. Manning welcomed the Archbishop of York, after which the Archbishop delivered a sermon which covered in substance the same general ideas presented by him at the cathedral. His text was from Genesis, "Behold this dreamer cometh." He pointed out that the ideals for which the Allies were fighting were the ideals of "dreamers," and he cited as such dreamers George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Woodrow Wilson.

"Speaking to you as I do," he said, "from the heart of a host from afar off, from the heart of a nation which is almost dying because of the suffering and sacrifices it endures, because it is a dreamer, I tell you the nation needs at this moment every pound of material and moral strength and help that you can send. I say to you the need is very great for strength, courage, power and an elevation of the moral and spiritual ideals with which to face the enemy. This great war represents the things you have been standing for, and because ideals are master powers the war-worn nations in Europe, when a new force entered the struggle on April 6, 1917, could say, 'Behold—this mighty dreamer cometh.' Cynics may say 'Behold these dreamers come,' but history will recall once again that the dreamers were the builders."

NEW EMBARGO ON EXPRESS.

Adams Co. Gives Preference to Government Over 300 Pounds.

The Adams Express Company has notified the Merchants' Association of an embargo on all shipments except Government supplies running over 300 pounds to the shipment. The instructions issued to the operating managers of the company are as follows:

Effective at once embargo all carload business or shipments requiring a separate car, also all pieces weighing in excess of 300 pounds, originating at or destined to any office east of Chicago or St. Louis and north of Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Government shipments, food products, drugs, medicinal, surgical, and Red Cross supplies excepted.

The term Government shipments will include anything on a Government bill of lading or when consigned to a department of the Government or the movement is requested by an officer of the Government.

These restrictions are rendered necessary in order to enable us, with limited equipment available, to successfully handle Government shipments and food products, and care should be taken to diplomatically explain the situation to all patrons.

In explanation of this action, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association quotes the express company officials as follows:

"1. They are giving and must afford preference to Government shipments, and the express service is being largely availed of in the handling of all kinds of Government supplies.

"2. The disadvantages of the situation have been enhanced by a material shortage in express equipment due to the use of baggage and express car equipment for troop movement and other Government purposes.

"3. A large volume of traffic has been diverted to the express companies that would ordinarily move by freight, thereby forcing a demand upon the express companies in excess of their ability to handle.

"4. They have been called upon to move almost every conceivable character of freight, and in many instances neither their cars, wagon equipment, nor men are adapted to the handling thereof, and this business thus thrust upon them has brought about congestion at terminals, transfer points, &c.

"The company, therefore, believes it necessary to restrict the volume of business which should move through other channels in order to provide proper service and facilities for the handling of legitimate express traffic and food products, such as sea food from the Coast and fruit and vegetables from the South."

CALLS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Red Cross Wants Volunteers to Aid Soldiers' Families.

The Home Service Section of the American Red Cross for Manhattan and the Bronx, which is caring for more than 3,000 families which have experienced privations as a result of the absence of a bread winner in the army or navy, yesterday issued a call for 200 women volunteer workers to assist in caring for such families.

"This Spring," said a statement issued by the Red Cross, "will see a tremendous increase in the number of families coming under the care of this service. To cope with the situation the staff of volunteer workers must be greatly increased.

"Educated women of tact are needed for this work—women who can solve problems of the household, who can size up situations quickly and get the proper kind of relief to the families promptly. The work cannot be done satisfactorily by untrained persons, and to insure a full understanding of the standards and methods to be pursued the volunteers must prepare themselves by a special course of study and practical field work.

"Two hours in the afternoon each week for eight weeks will be devoted to the study of Red Cross home service. Later the volunteers will spend three half days a week in practical field work, under supervision. The graduates will receive diplomas.

"Applicants for the classes, which are now being organized and will begin their course of instruction in about a fortnight, are being enrolled by Mrs. Richard S. Childs at the Home Service headquarters, 120 East Nineteenth Street. Applicants can be registered between the hours of 10 and 12 and 3 and 5 every day except Saturday afternoons and Sunday."

Miss Barry to Wed on April 1.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage on April 1 of Miss Gertrude Barry and Lieutenant Joseph Renwick, both of Montclair, N. J. It will take place in St. Luke's Church, and Mrs. Wilson I. Adams, Mrs. Hester R. Earle, and Miss Helen Overton will attend the bride. John P. Renwick is to be the best man, and Charles Peyer and Charles Edison of Llewellyn Park and Felix Jenkins are to be ushers.

Engagements.

Former Mayor Frank L. Kelley of Chatham, N. J., and Mrs. Kelley announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Kelley, to Herbert Burling, a son of Dr. John Burling and Mrs. Burling of Summit, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Bedell of Carleton Street, East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn B. Bedell, to Guy W. Donaldson, U. S. N., formerly of East Orange, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Donaldson of Hackettstown, N. J.

Binner Paris Corset

MME. BINNER SAYS:

The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure—the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting.

Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless, if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.

All Fittings by Mme. Binner personally at

561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

BOOK ENDS

at Special Bargain Prices

DUTTON'S

681 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Opposite St. Thomas' Church

PREACHERS TAKE UP PLEA AGAINST DOGMA

Drs. Tyson and Eaton Urge Reality in Religion as a Wartime Need.

REISNER HITS SLACKERS

Dr. Jefferson Tells Congregation That He "Loathes the Philosophy of Prussianism."

Preachers in the pulpits of most of the New York City churches yesterday delivered sermons on war topics. In many of the sermons denunciation of the American and Russian Bolsheviki and the rigid censorship was coupled with denunciation of the German autocracy.

In speaking of the religious needs of the times, the Rev. Dr. Stuart L. Tyson of Columbia University quoted the editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday upon "Reality in Religion," and told the congregation in the Church of Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, that all those who wished to give full support to the fighting men should heed the advice to forget dogmas and to put reality into their religion. His plea to the congregation to read the article was seconded by the Rev. Dr. T. R. Bridges, rector of the church.

In his sermon in the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, Rabbi Wise preached upon the American Bolsheviki. He said that if the American Bolsheviki were "reasoning and sane persons we have the right to charge that they are asking America to walk into a snare such as Germany set for Russia and into which Russia fell because of the Russian comrades of the American Bolshevists."

Rabbi Wise said he deprecated any talk of peace with the status quo ante as a basis because he said that would dull the enthusiasm of the nation for its unavoidable task of crushing German autocracy and militarism.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton also pleaded for reality in religion in his sermons at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, upon his return from his campaign to stir up enthusiasm among the shipyard workers. He pointed out that in previous sermons he had said that the way to remove the menace of Germany was by a crushing military victory.

"I come back sick of the talk about the work of the Church among enlisted men being one of uplift for men who are down, and who stand in need of some special service," he said. "We are engaged in downing the devil in the worst form he ever attacked us—the German Hun! So far as preaching to soldiers goes or preaching to men in the shipyards, the same Gospel that we need at home is the Gospel they need at their work. There is one rule, and that is that the rule of honesty must prevail in all parts of the world, even in Germany."

Dr. Eaton said that "Russia deserves about what she is getting, and so do we if we maintain the same class of democracy." He said that while Russia was a democracy of the bottom against the top, America was a democracy of the top against the bottom, and that the surviving democracy would have to be of both top and bottom in equality.

Reisner Assails Slackers.

In his sermon upon "Airplanes and Angels" the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church attacked "slackers." He said: "No one who is a Christian desires to be an angel just yet. Only the slacker desires to get out of life these days, and no one will ever be an angel who does not do his bit to help win the war. He is not doing his very best if he will fall through the sieve that sifts out the worthless from the good, and never will enter heaven."

A celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Jefferson was held in the Broadway Tabernacle. After reviewing the history of the tabernacle, Dr. Jefferson denounced the German militaristic system. He said that if the congregation ever placed a tablet on the wall of the church to him, he wished it might contain the name "Peacemaker—or pacifist if you prefer," he said.

"I am an uncompromising hater of war," he said, "but I do not subscribe to that doctrine that peace must be maintained at any cost. We realize that a nation to be true to humanity and itself must resort to force against unscrupulous injustice. It is because I am a pacifist that I loathe the philosopny and practice of Prussianism."

The thirtieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer was celebrated in St. Paul's chapel. Dr. Geer spoke of the work of the church in thirty years, and especially of the work among soldiers and sailors. He said he would probably retire soon, and then he warned also against a premature peace.

Says Germany Must Be Beaten.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in the West End Presbyterian Church, told of his visit to the western fronts, and said that Germany must be beaten because "autocracy had trained a poisonous dagger at the heart of civilization, and by barbaric cruelty and savage hatred had sought to destroy high democratic ideals." He said the only way the ideals of the German Government could be changed was by siming hard blows at the German people, and he added:

"I am opposed to any negotiations with any Crown Prince. The winning of this war does not mean conciliation or negotiations with the Prussian Crown and the ideals for which that Prussian Crown stands. Remember what has happened to Russia, who sought her freedom by negotiation." He said that the German churches were dominated by Hohenzollernism and that the preachers led the people in praise of barbarity and cruelty.

The Rev. Dr. Edward S. Young, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, told of several instances in which keen anxiety had been caused to mothers in his congregation when their sons, ill in American military hospitals abroad, were not permitted to send the full details. He said he knew of one instance of a father who was ill himself receiving a card saying, "I am ill in the hospital."

He said that the shock affected the father's condition and death resulted, although the son was in the hospital with a slight cold. He said he believed that in all cases cards announcing illness should have a line for details.

Vanderlip Not Buying a Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—"Tommyrot," said Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, last night, when asked regarding the rumor that he is contemplating quitting the banking business for journalism and is negotiating for the purchase of The New York Tribune. Mr. Vanderlip, resting from the war savings campaign, is with his family in his bungalow on the Palos Verdes rancho.

Elman to Play at Lewisohn Home.

Adolph Lewisohn will open his home, 881 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, March 14, for a violin recital by Mischa Elman for the benefit of the American Red Cross Auxiliary 320. The patronesses include Mme. Alda, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Isaac N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, and Mrs. Edward S. Rothschild. Professor Leopold Auer and Enrico Caruso are patrons.

French-American Chamber to Meet.

Eugene Chauvin, President of the French-American Chamber of Commerce, announces that the initial meeting of the organization will take place next Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock in the auditorium of the French Institute of the United States and that all persons interested in relations between the two countries are invited.

$11,000,000 PLANT STARTED.

Steel Company Begins Work for Loading Munitions in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 3.—A great munitions loading plant is to be erected in Atlantic County at a cost of $11,000,000, it was announced here today. A three-mile stretch of timber land between Hammonton and Elwood had been selected by a steel company, whose identity is carefully withheld, for the operation within ten miles of Camp Dix, but a month ago the Federal Government ordered all work stopped because of the fear that the industry would pollute the camp's water supply.

Meanwhile the steel company obtained a tract in this county, and the contract for construction has been awarded to a New York concern. Work on clearing the tract will begin in a few days. When completed more than 3,000 men and women will be employed. The district is now reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is believed that the Reading Lines will go into the section at an early date. The Bethlehem Steel Company already has under way a big improvement on the main land, and it is rumored that this corporation may be behind the new undertaking.

TO SAVE 4,000 BABIES.

Women's Organizations Here to Support the Federal Campaign.

The Conference Board of the Council of Women's Organizations has begun a campaign to help care for the 4,000 babies recently allotted by Miss Julia Lathrop, director of the Federal Children's Bureau, as New York's quota of the 100,000 babies whose lives must be preserved as part of the country's war program. At a meeting held yesterday of the Conference Board, of which Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey is Chairman, it was decided to begin active co-operation with the Federal plan for reduction of infant mortality.

The Council of Women's Organizations, which includes 350 women's clubs and associations throughout New York City, was organized for the purpose of placing the activities of these organizations on a war basis. Miss Lillian D. Wald is Chairman of the section on public health and child welfare of the Conference Board.

In discussing the problem brought up at the meeting she emphasized the fact that the prohibitive price of milk was playing an important part in child mortality among the poor, and urged that the board lose no time in preparing for Summer by undertaking a city-wide propaganda to anticipate the troubles it will bring. At a meeting of the entire council to be held late this month definite plans for the campaign will be announced.

BOWMAN'S HOUSE BURNED.

Biltmore Proprietor Suffers $100,000 Loss in Greenwich Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 3.—The house of John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore Hotel, New York, was burned to the ground here early this evening, causing a loss of $100,000

The fire started in the attic and gained such headway before the firemen arrived that nothing could be done to save the structure, although most of the furnishings were saved. The flames threatened for a time to destroy the many outbuildings on the premises, as well as homes of wealthy property owners nearby.

The house, which was in King Street, was formerly known as the Thomas Sutton farm, and was erected in 1806. Mr. Bowman purchased the estate several years ago and made extensive improvements.

MICHAEL ESTATE $600,000.

Widow of Elevated Railroad Builder Gets Only $10,000.

NEW CITY, March 3.—Although an estimate just filed with Transfer Tax Appraiser Walter Hamilton of Rockland County values the estate of the late Conrad Michael of Blauvelt at $000,000, he left less than 2 per cent. of the fortune to his widow, it was announced yesterday.

Michael made his fortune in building part of the elevated railway system in New York City. He was also a large owner of the Columbia Storage Warehouse Company in Manhattan. His realty holdings amount to about $450,000, and the rest of the estate is personal property. Michael left his wife $10,000 and the bulk of his fortune to his daughter, Mrs. McKenna, and to his grandchildren.

WOULD SHOOT ALL SPIES.

Dr. Preston Urges Trial of German Suspects by Court-Martial.

Speaking at the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square South, last night on his escape from death as a British spy in Germany, Dr. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., said that every German spy in this country should be tried by a military tribunal and shot if found guilty. Dr. Preston, who was at Naubeim at the outbreak of the war, examining old Latin and Greek manuscripts as a professor of archaeology at Princeton University, only escaped from death without trial by the prompt response of Ambassador Gerard, who rushed a passport to him four hours before the time set for his execution.

"I was arrested," said Dr. Preston, "with seven other men, and taken before a military official in a fortress in Naubeim. The other prisoners, whose nationalities I did not learn, were struck in the face, knocked down and brutally kicked. I attribute the fact that I was not similarly handled to the slightly better clothes that I wore. The official asked me if I had a passport, and when I told him that I had none, cursed me and said he was convinced that I was a British spy. He said that unless I could procure a passport in five days, I needn't bother to try, for it would do me no good.

"They marched me to a cell, and every day while I was there I would hear at least once a volley of shots, and the guard would come by, laughing, and tell me that my turn would come soon. Thanks to the efforts of my relatives and Ambassador Gerard the passport arrived in time."

FAVORS DEATH FOR SPIES.

Senator Harding Assails "Soap Box Agitation" in War.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, in a speech at a large patriotic meeting here this afternoon under the direction of the Maryland branch, Council of Defense, said:

"Among us are miserable spies whom Germany would soon dispose of, I honor Germany for it. The trouble is that we think too much of ballots and too little of bulwarks of liberty. In justice to these 100,000,000 American people there is but one place for the man with the bomb and torch. That place is against the wall. We must be for America first.

"A lot of men in this country have said this is a capitalistic war. That is a lie. Capital was making ten times more before the war than it is making now. We are taxing capital. What are we doing for labor?

"No Government founded upon soapbox philosophy ever endured. We don't want the Government of chaotic Russia tried in the United States. Sometimes I think that soapbox agitation is endangering this war."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROWNE.—Feb. 26, 54 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Browne, a son.

COHEN.—Feb. 26, Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, a daughter.

GALLINGER.—Feb. 24, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Gallinger, a daughter.

HERMAN.—Feb. 24, Stern's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Herman, a daughter.

LEVY.—March 1, 250 West 128th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Levy, a son.

MARKS.—Feb. 26, 23 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marks, a son.

Engaged.

WEINBERG—MESSING.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Messing announce the engagement of their daughter Olga to Dr. Tobias B. Weinberg.

BLUMENSON — TASHMAN. — Mattie Tashman to Samuel L. Blumenson.

EURMAN—GREENBERG.—Katie Greenberg to A. Eurman.

FRECK—ZIEHMER.—Viola G. Ziehmer to Henry F. Freck.

FRIEDMAN — GOLDENBLUM. — Gertrude Goldenblum to Jack D. Friedman.

KAUFMAN—LAPP.—Gertrude Lapp to Nathan Kaufman.

LEWINE—BODENHEIM.—Bertha Bodenheim to Harry L. Lewine.

ROSENBERG—BRICKER.—Jessie Bricker to I. Rosenberg.

STARK — WESTHEIMER. — Blanch Westheimer to Jerome J. Stark.

Married.

FRANK — PFEFFERKORN. — Feb. 28, Rev. — Pfefferkorn to Harry Frank.

HOFFMAN — AARONS. — The marriage of Hortense B. Aarons to Mr. Louis Hoffman on March 3 at the Hotel Astor. The bride's attendants were Miss Alma Meyers and Miss Edna Jacobs. The groom's best man was Dr. Sohn.

Died.

AGARD.—Daniel P., March 3, 1918. Funeral services at St. James Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—Horace, March 2, 1918. Services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert N. Stevenson, 60 Mackey Av., Port Washington, L. I., on Monday, March 4, 2:30 P. M.

BALL.—March 3, 1918, Jeremiah P. Ball, age 85 years. Services at the residence of his son, David W. Ball, 20 Brighton Av., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, March 5, at 3:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BECKETT.—At his home in Pelham Manor, N. Y., March 3, F. A. Beckett. Funeral service at Grace Church Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M. San Francisco papers please copy.

BOOTH.—At Bronxdale, New York City, on Saturday, March 2, 1918, Betsy Booth, widow of the late Thomas Booth, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 904 White Plains Road, Bronxdale, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, March 3, 1918, at his residence, 936 West End Av., Edward Davis Bradford, husband of Mary Louise (Gardner.) Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

CALLERY.—On Friday, March 1, at 23 Strong Place, Brooklyn, Michael Callery, beloved brother of Rose, Mary, and Delia. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's R. C. Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLAPP.—On March 2, 1918, Benjamin F., in his 73d year. Funeral notice later.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on March 2, 1918, William Lawrence Clark, beloved husband of Helen Clark, in his 55th year, at his residence, 873 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, from St. Gregory's Church, corner of St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av. Interment private. Virginia and Maryland papers please copy.

CLARKE.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Schuckman, 7,720 East Lake Terrace, Chicago, Ill., on March 2, 1918, Sarah A., wife of Dr. J. F. Clarke and daughter of the late Ferris A. and Maria H. Cary. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COHEN.—On Saturday, March 2, in her 83d year, Glorianna E. King, wife of Abraham Cohen and mother of Hermann, Carl King, Clarence Herbert, Minnie Cohen, Eugenia Feldman, and Blanche V. Roeder. Funeral from her late residence, 445 West 153d St., Tuesday, March 5, 10 A. M.

DE FOREST. — At Rutherford, N. J., on March 2, 1918, Charlotte Gardner Day, widow of Lockwood De Forest. Funeral services from her late residence, 45 Montross Av., Tuesday evening, 8:15 o'clock.

DE MERCADO.—At her residence, 255 West 82d Av., on Sunday, March 3, Jessie, beloved wife of Michael de Mercado. Funeral private.

DENNIS.—On March 1, 1918, Ellen Dennis, at her residence, 14 West 54th St., widow of the late David Dennis of Middletown, Conn. Funeral from residence Monday morning, March 4, 9:30; thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment, St. John's Cemetery, Middletown, Conn.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1918, Agnes Regina Rorke, 265 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, dearly beloved wife of Leo V. Doherty. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROST.—At her residence, 484 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, afternoon, March 2, 1918, Mary E., wife of Halstead H. Frost, and daughter of the late Rev. Charles and Susan Martin Stearns, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Monday, March 4, at 7:30 P. M. Interment will be made in Friends' Burial Grounds at Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, March 5, 1918, at 11 A. M.

GALLEN.—Jennie, nee Adler, wife of Henry M. Gallen, and beloved mother of Dorothy Belle Rosenberg and Edgar J. Rosenberg, suddenly on March 2, 1918. Funeral private.

GREENE.—On Friday, March 1, at Gloucester, Mass., Darwin Alanson Greene, beloved husband of Mary Coffin Greene, in his 84th year. Funeral services at Gloucester, Mass., Saturday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HEINRICH.—Catherina, (nee Schlammeyer,) on March 3, widow of the late Otto A. Heinrich, in her 56th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 781 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P. M. Funeral March 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HOAGLAND.—Mahlon L., on Sunday, March 3, 1918, at his residence, Rockaway, N. J., Funeral Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock.

HORTON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday, March 2, 1918, William Horton, sone of the late David and Elizabeth Gesner Horton, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Selleck E. Coles, Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

KALISH.—At 36 West 47th St., Bronx, son of the late Joseph Kalish, beloved brother of Dr. Richard Kalish and Miss Annie Kalish. Interment March 1 in family plot, Greenwood.

KIRKWOOD.—At Lenox, Mass., on March 1, John Kirkwood, beloved husband of Agnes Kirkwood, age 70.

KNOLL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, 1918, Adam C. Knoll, aged 34 years. Funeral services at his residence, 236 East 178th St., on Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

KUTSCHBOCK. — Robert A., on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, at Mount Sinai Hospital. Funeral 2 P. M., Monday, March 4, St. James Chapel, Cathedral St. and the Divine Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.

LA FETRA.—Tylee Henry, dearly beloved husband of Emily Tompkins La Fetra, on Saturday, March 2. Funeral Tuesday, March 5, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, South Nyack, N. Y. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 1:29 P. M.

LEYS.—On Sunday, March 3, 1918, Jessica Leys, beloved wife of James D. Leys. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,022 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

MACK.—On March 3, at her home, 5 Belmont Place, New Brighton, S. I., Alice B., daughter of the late Timothy and Mary D. Mack. Funeral service at Church of St. Francis Xavier, 32 West 16th St., New York, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

McKESSON.—Mary Augusta, on Sunday, March 3, 1918, daughter of the late John and Maria Lefferts McKesson. Funeral on March 5, at 10:30 A. M., from 24 Riverside Drive.

MELIS.—On Saturday, March 2, 1918, Robert J. Melis, in his 48d year. Funeral services at St. Cecelia's Church, Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

METCALF.—Elizabeth W., wife of the late Charles E. Metcalf, died March 3, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Voss, Brooklyn. Funeral at Damariscotta, Me., Tuesday afternoon, March 5.

MEYLER.—Thomas R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Monday, 11 A. M.

PEYSER.—Esther Peyser, Sunday, March 3, beloved wife of Samuel Peyser and mother of Harold, William, John, and Mrs. Samuel Ochsen. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

PHELAN.—Arthur Burley, March 3, 101 West 106th, age 47. Interment Watertown.

PHELAN.—At Summit, N. J., March 3, 1918, May E., wife of Edwin F. Phelan and daughter of George V. and K. L. Muchmore. Services at 284 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., Tuesday, March 5, 4 P. M. Interment private.

RANDOLPH.—On March 3, Mortimer F., at his residence, 234 West 75th St. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St. Time later.

Died.

ROCKHILL.—On Friday, March 1, 1918, at 390 West End Av., Clayton, son of John Clayton and Caroline Burton Rockhill and beloved husband of Evangeline Rockhill, in his 37th year. Services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., Monday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

SCHWEINERT.—Mrs. Ida, suddenly, on March 3, of pneumonia, beloved mother of M. Charles Schweinert and Helen Schweinert. Funeral services at her late residence, 284 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock. Funeral Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock.

SHERRY.—On March 3, 1918, Michael J., beloved husband of Mary Sherry. Funeral from his late residence, 188 East End Av., on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M.; to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

SHUCK.—Walter A., aged 22 years, suddenly, March 1, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Upward Tendency in Rates of Interest

Paradoxically, Wall Street has been finally compelled to drop the talk of early peace by a peace speech by the German Chancellor. It is true that when von Hertling's utterance on the subject last Monday got its first reading the impression was left that in admitting Germany's willingness to accept the first four of President Wilson's conditions necessary as a groundwork for discussions he was furthering the indirect negotiations which may be said to have been under way for some months past, but as the speech came in for more careful analysis the inevitable conviction was reached that Germany's words are worth no serious consideration, while they are belied by her acts. This view is held in London, where the determination to push the war through to a victorious conclusion has not been shaken by any of the sporadic efforts made in Austria and Germany to divert the attention of the Allies to the pleasing contemplation of the relief which will come with peace. The advance in stocks having been predicated to a considerable extent on the feeling that the end of the war was rapidly approaching, the abandonment of the idea was followed by a decline in prices, though the week's net changes were generally moderate and not all on the wrong side. Sentiment was confused, moreover, by local happenings, by dividend changes, the progress of the Railroad and War Finance Corporation bills, the scarcity of funds for brokers' loans, and the preparations under way for the new bond offering. The recovery from last year's low point has not been so rapid as to leave the list easily susceptible to selling, and after the tops are taken from prices traders find a broadening demand for the stocks which they put out. The technical situation of the market is well calculated to act as a tightening brake on serious declines, with the amount of stocks carried on borrowed money much less than that in normal times and a good investment demand developing coincidentally with recessions. With the banks patriotically subscribing to more than their theoretical quota of Treasury certificates, while losing out-of-town deposits, it is not a favorable moment for expansion in speculative trading, and brokers have been disinclined to advise purchases of stocks except on soft spots or for investment purposes. Time money has almost disappeared and call loans have held for the most part at 6 per cent.

If Secretary McAdoo erred in issuing the initial Liberty Loan before giving opportunity to bankers to weigh conditions and report their conclusions, he has not made that mistake in preparing for the third offering. In fact, he has been criticised in recent weeks for his delay in making known his proposals even on the eve of the beginning of another campaign. The idea advanced some weeks ago of an offering of $8,000,000,000, which happily never received encouragement in Administration circles, has been discouraged by the revision of estimates covering expenditures for the current fiscal period. At the recent rate of demands upon the Treasury the total expenditure for the year ended June 30 next will be nearer $13,000,000,000 than $19,000,000,000. The Secretary's estimate three months back that it would be necessary to raise another $10,000,000,000 through bond sales can be scaled down accordingly. Beyond the fact that the first anniversary of this country's entrance into the war has been settled upon for the offering, no new authoritative information has been forthcoming regarding the loan, preparations for which are already well under way in some departments. It is now accepted by most bond men as a fact that the new issue will carry interest at 4½ per cent., but there is a well-defined difference of opinion as to the other terms. The current issues of Treasury certificates pay 4½ per cent., and the rate on British Treasury bills has been restored to 6 per cent. Whether the next Liberty bonds should be put out for a period of five years or less depends, first, on the best opinion as to the probable length of the war, and, second, on the expectations regarding interest rates after the war. At least one recognized authority whose judgment on previous large financial undertakings has been verified by experience has come out strongly against a short-term bond. He would put the maturity date 25 or 30 years ahead, to the end that the bonds might attract permanent investment capital and soon find lodgment in the hands of those confident of a material appreciation within a few years after the war. Of necessity so many huge financial operations must be taken up with the coming of peace that it might be worth while to issue a long-term bond carrying what has seemed until lately an unduly high rate of interest for an obligation of the United States Government to lessen the amount of refunding which will have to be provided for in the midst of the after-war readjustments.

An important, if quiet, controversy has been carried on between bankers who have raised interest rates for the purpose of attracting out-of-town bank deposits and those opposed to any increase over the prevailing 2 per cent. The Federal Reserve Board has come to the support of the conservative element and has probably put an end to the practice, which was developing out of natural causes attendant upon the war. The competition is not limited to institutions in the same locality, but affects communities far removed, which explains the Reserve Board's concern in the matter. The banks in New York have lost money to the interior as opportunities have offered themselves to the smaller banks to increase their earnings, with the result that a few of the Wall Street institutions raised their rates to 2½ and 3 per cent. They justified the higher rate on the ground that the reduction in reserve requirements has increased the percentage of loanable funds in a deposit, and that the rediscount privilege has made it unnecessary to carry such large amounts in low interest-bearing call loans as formerly, these factors making money carried for out-of-town banks worth the increased rate. Against the advance it has been pointed out that an increase at one point will extend to other centres, and eventually to all localities, thus raising the general cost of carrying on banking operations. There can be no argument against the efforts of the authorities to check so far as possible every tendency to inflation. The new War Finance Corporation bill contains great possibilities in that direction, some of which may be realized despite the undoubted intention of Mr. McAdoo to impress upon the directors the necessity for scrutinizing with the utmost care every application for funds. There is now general agreement among authorities that an agency for providing funds to industries unable to obtain them in the open market is needed, but criticism is still active, if ineffective, against the proposed authorization of $4,000,000,000 of notes or credit obligations which may be issued and used for rediscounts.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 25	4½	3	3	4½
Feb. 26	6	4	4	6
Feb. 27	4	4	5½	4½
Feb. 28	6	5½	6	5½
March 1	6	6	6	6
March 2	6	6	6	6
Week's Range—				
High	6			6
Low	3			4½
Same week last year—				
High	2½			2½
Low	1½			2¼
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			3
Same period last year—				
High	3			3
Low	1½			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 25	6	6	6
Feb. 26	6	6	6
Feb. 27	6	6	6
Feb. 28	6	6	6
March 1	6	6	6
March 2	6	6	6
Week's Range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	4¼	4¼	4¼
Low	3⅝	4	4
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4¼	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4⅛@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	5	5	5
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4½	4½	4½
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 23	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 26	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 27	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 28	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Mar. 1	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Mar. 2	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 25	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 19c
Feb. 26	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 18½c
Feb. 27	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 18c
Feb. 28	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 18c
Mar. 1	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 18c
Mar. 2	3	3⅝	3⅝	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, 2½%. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Feb. 25	54½	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 26	54½	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 27	54½	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 28	54⅝	100½	57f 50c
Mar. 1	54½	100½	57f 50c
Mar. 2	54½	100½	57f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 25	42⅝d	85½c
Feb. 26	42⅝d	85½c
Feb. 27	42⅝d	85½c
Feb. 28	42⅝d	85½c
Mar. 1	42⅝d	85½c
Mar. 2	42⅝d	85⅞c

State Insurance Assets $3,754,262.

A financial statement of the New York State Insurance Fund as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows total assets of $3,754,262, with a surplus of $398,682. The fund has approximately 10,000 policies in force covering 200,000 employes. In 1917 the amount of premiums written increased more than $000,000, or approximately 30 per cent. of the previous total. The reserves were increased by more than $1,000,000 and the surplus by about $150,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 2, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,059,451	25,406,737
Same period a year ago	2,475,490	31,272,968

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.59	68.32	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago	82.40	79.42	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	65	65	—10
100	Advance Rumely	31½	31½	31½	..
300	Advance Rumely pf	30½	29½	29½	— ½
300	Ajax Rubber	55	53½	*53½	— 1
7,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2	1¾	2	— ⅛
8,400	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2	2	..
15,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	25¼	25¼	— 1½
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	81¾	80	80	— ½
300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	87	85	87	+ 1
100	Am. Bank Note	31½	31½	31½	— ½
25,300	Am. Beet Sugar	84	79¾	79¾	— 1⅝
17,900	Am. Can	42⅛	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
325	Am. Can pf	95	91⅛	94½	— ⅛
54,500	Am. Car & Fdy	79⅝	73	75½	+ 2¼
35	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	107	107	107	..
1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	30¾	31	— ¾
12	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	..
8,000	Am. Hide & Leather	14⅜	13	13	— ½
5,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	63½	60	61	+ 1¾
400	Am. Ice pf	41⅝	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
1,800	Am. International	54¾	53½	54¾	+ ¾
10,450	Am. Linseed	32⅞	31⅝	32	..
600	Am. Linseed pf	74½	74	74½	..
33,500	Am. Locomotive	68	64	64¾	— ½
200	Am. Locomotive pf	99¾	99¼	99½	— ½
400	Am. Malting	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
600	Am. Malting 1st pf	49⅞	49	49⅞	— ⅛
43,210	Am. Smelting & Ref	83⅞	80⅛	*80½	— 1½
375	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	107	106	107	+ 1
45	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92½	92½	92½	..
200	Am. Shipbuilding	93¼	93	93¾	+ ¾
2,000	Am. Steel Foundries	66⅜	64	64¼	— ⅝
1,300	Am. Sugar Refining	108	106¾	107	— ¼
89,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	95¼	83¾	90	..
400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	93	93	93	..
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	90	90	90	+ 9
4,722	Am. Tel. & Tel	108¼	106½	107	— ⅝
910	Am. Tobacco	166	163	163	— 2
318	Am. Tobacco pf., new	97¼	97¼	97½	— 1⅝
5,000	Am. Woolen	54⅞	52¾	54½	..
100	Am. Woolen pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅝
400	Am. Writing Paper pf	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
7,050	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35,000	Anaconda Copper	65	62	62½	— 1⅝
200	Associated Dry Goods	13	12½	13	+ 3
100	Associated Oil	58½	58½	58¾	— ½
2,700	Atchison, Top. & S. F	86⅜	85	85½	— ½
1,980	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf	82	81½	81½	— ½
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At	..	8⅞	8½	..
200	Atlantic Coast Line	91¼	91	91¼	— ¾
23,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I	116¼	111	111½	— 3½
300	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	61	60½	60½	— 2½
279,200	BALDWIN LOCO	80¼	72	75¼	+ 1¾
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	+ 3½
13,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅜	52⅜	52½	— ⅞
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	56	55	55	— 1
200	Barrett Co.	91½	91	91½	— ⅝
100	Barrett Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
1,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1,300	Bethlehem Steel	83⅞	80	80	— 3
184,900	Bethlehem S., Class B	82⅜	77⅜	77⅜	— 2
4,900	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf	101¾	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅝
1,900	Booth Fisheries	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
13,750	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	41	38⅝	39¾	— 1¼
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	80	80	80	— 5
1,700	Burns Brothers	119⅝	117	119	+ 1¼
100	Burns Brothers pf	110	110	110	..
2,600	Butte Copper & Zinc	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
1,000	Butte & Superior	20½	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅝
200	Butterick Co.	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
2,800	CAL. PACKING	39⅝	38¼	*39⅝	+ 1¼
1,100	Cal. Petroleum	17⅝	16	16	— 1
700	Cal. Petroleum pf	47	46	46	— ½
200	Calumet & Arizona	70	69¾	70	+ 4½
7,300	Canadian Pacific	148⅞	143¾	*144½	— 1
300	Central Foundry	28	28	28	— 4
300	Central Foundry pf	43⅝	43	43	— 2
42,200	Central Leather Co	73⅜	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅝
100	Central Leather Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	..
74	Central & So. Am. Tel	108½	106	108½	..
2,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32	31⅛	31¾	— ¼
18,500	Chandler Motor	93	85½	86½	— 4¼
13,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	54¾	55¼	+ ⅜
580	Chi. Great Western	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
600	Chi. Great Western pf	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
34,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	41⅜	38	40	— 2
16,890	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	73½	68	70¼	— 1⅜
41,400	Chi. & Northwestern	94½	92⅜	92⅝	— 1⅜
4,900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	21½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅝
2,000	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf	66	64	64⅝	+ 1
3,500	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf	56	54	55	+ 1¼
3,800	Chile Copper	16⅞	16	16¼	— ⅛
6,400	Chino Copper	43⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— 1½
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	61	61	61	..
100	Cluett, Peabody	55	55	55	— 1
2,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39⅝	38½	38½	— 1½
300	Colorado Southern	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	50	50	50	+ 2
1,600	Columbia Gas & Elec	34½	33½	33½	— ⅝
200	Comput. Tab Recording	31	31	31	— ⅞
700	Consolidated Gas	90	89½	90	— ½
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
3,100	Continental Can	74	69⅞	*72	+ 3½
63,800	Corn Products Ref	35⅞	32⅞	35¼	+ 1½
1,200	Corn Products Ref. pf	96⅜	95	96⅜	+ 1⅜
65,400	Crucible Steel	66½	61¼	61⅞	— 1⅝
100	Crucible Steel pf	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ¼
34,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	33⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅞
850	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82¼	81⅞	82	+ 1
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	145	145	145	— 5
600	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	94	90	90¼	— 5⅝
200	DEERE & CO. pf	95	94½	95	— 1
600	Del. & Hudson	111½	109½	*111	+ 2¼
220	Del., Lack. & Western	178	178	178	+ ½
160	Den. & Rio Grande	6	6	6	+ ½
400	Den. & Rio Grande pf	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅝
50	Detroit Edison Co	108	108	108	..
18,400	Distillers Securities	40¾	38⅛	38¾	— ½
1,400	Dome Mines	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
2,500	ELK HORN COAL	28⅞	26½	28⅞	+ 2⅜
100	Elk Horn Coal pf	37	37	37	— 7
8,900	Erie	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅞
2,900	Erie 1st pf	20¾	22⅜	20¾	+ ½
200	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— 1⅜
125	Fisher Body	34	34	34	+ 8
2,400	GASTON, WM. & W	36½	35½	36¼	..
100	General Chemical	180	180	180	..
100	General Cigar	42	42	42	— 1
5,900	General Electric	143½	138⅝	139⅝	— 1½
42,900	General Motors	124⅝	116¼	118½	— 7⅛
300	General Motors pf	83½	83¼	83¼	— 1⅝
1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45	41½	45	+ 3
200	Granby Consol.	77	76	77	..
2,900	Great Northern pf	92¼	90¼	92	+ 1
12,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29¼	27½	*28⅛	+ ⅝
200	Greene-Cananea Cop	40¼	40¼	40¼	— 1¼
100	Gulf States Steel	92½	92½	92½	— 2½
200	HARTMAN CORP.	40	40	40	— ¼
11,400	Haskell & Barker	42¼	37½	42¾	+ 4½
100	Homestake Mining	84	84	84	+ 2½
100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95	95	95	— 1
7,200	Inspiration Copper	46½	45	45	— 1¼
1,200	Interboro Consol.	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
1,100	Interboro Consol. pf	42	41	42	+ ¼
600	Inter. Agricultural	13½	14	14	— ¼
600	Inter. Agricultural pf	48½	47	47	— 2¾
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	102½	102½	102½	+ 5½
94,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	31	28¼	28⅝	— 2⅜
131,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	100⅞	97¼	97¾	— 1½

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
29,030	Inter. Nickel	29¾	28	28½	+ ⅜
6,550	Inter. Paper	31½	30	31	+ 1
10	Inter. Paper pf., at ped.	58	58	58	..
100	Inter. Salt	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ 1⅝
200	Island Creek Coal	60	60	60	..
100	JEWEL TEA	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
1,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	17¾	17	17	— ½
300	Kan. City Southern pf	50½	49	49	— 1
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	47	44	46⅞	+ 1⅞
6,300	Kennecott Copper	34	32½	32½	— ⅝
37	Kings Co. El. L. & P	94½	94	94½	..
5,300	LACK. STEEL	79	76¼	78	+ ½
100	Lake Erie & West'n pf	21	21	21	+ 3⅜
600	Lee Rubber & Tire	16	15	15½	+ ⅛
700	Lehigh Valley	59	58½	58½	+ ⅝
3,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22½	19¾	21½	+ 2⅜
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	57	57	57	+ 4
550	Louisville & Nashville	114	113	114	+ ½
500	MACKAY COS.	78½	78	78½	+ ½
100	Mackay Cos. pf	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅝
65	Manhattan Elevated	98	98	98	..
1,800	Maxwell Motors	29	28	28½	+ ⅝
100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	61	61	61	+ 1
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	23⅛	23	23	+ ½
300	May Dept. Stores	50	49	49	+ 2⅜
500	May Dept. Stores pf	103	100¼	103	..
133,900	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	92½	93½	— ½
200	Mexican Petroleum pf	95	93	93	— 1
1,300	Miami Copper	31⅜	31	31½	+ ¼
11,700	Midvale Steel	45⅞	44⅜	44⅞	— ⅝
200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9	9	9	..
300	Missouri, Kan. & Tex	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6,700	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅝
2,500	Missouri Pacific pf	51⅞	50	51	+ 1
300	Montana Power	69½	69	69	— 2½
1	Morris & Essex	75	75	75	..
200	NATIONAL ACME	30	29⅞	29⅞	— 1⅛
200	National Cloak & S. pf	102½	102½	102½	+ 2½
3,000	National Conduit & C	15⅞	14⅞	15	— ⅝
35,000	National Enam. & S	53½	48	*48⅝	— 4
700	National Lead	54	52¼	54	+ 1½
710	National Lead pf	101	99¾	99¾	— ¾
4,800	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	..
8,900	New York Air Brake	138	127¼	127¼	— 8¾
9,900	New York Central	72⅝	71	71¼	— ⅞
2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
500	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ¼
2,100	Norfolk & Western	106¼	102	*103	+ ¼
6,000	Northern Pacific	86¼	84½	85	— ¾
19,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	40½	38⅜	38⅝	— 1⅜
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	— 1
300	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
400	Owens Bottle Machine	63	62½	62½	..
4,400	PACIFIC MAIL	30⅞	27½	29¼	+ 1¾
400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	24	22¼	22¼	— 3¾
500	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	96	94½	94½	— ½
5,200	Pennsylvania Railroad	45¼	44⅞	45	..
600	People's Gas, Chicago	48	47½	48	+ ⅝
700	Pere Marquette	12½	12	12	..
500	Philadelphia Co	26	26	26	+ ½
15,300	Pierce-Arrow	43¼	40	41½	+ 1⅞
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ 1⅜
52,500	Pitts. Coal	58⅜	53¼	53	+ ⅜
1,500	Pitts. Coal pf	84	82	82	— ½
4,090	Pitts. & West Va	28⅝	27½	28	+ ⅜
417	Pitts. & West Va. pf	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅝
4,400	Pressed Steel Car	62½	59⅞	61⅜	+ 1¼
200	Pressed Steel Car pf	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	— 1⅛
1,300	Public Service, N. J	109¼	104	109¼	+ 5½
1,400	Pullman Co	115½	114⅜	115½	— ½
7,550	RY. STEEL SPRING	55¼	52¼	53	..
5,100	Ray Consol. Copper	24¼	23½	24	— ⅛
54,200	Reading	78¾	75⅝	76⅝	— ½
200	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	+ 1
14,300	Republic Iron & Steel	80	76⅝	76⅝	— 1⅝
900	Republic Iron & S. pf	98¾	97½	97⅞	— 1⅝
9,700	Royal Dutch tr. rects	77¼	74	76	+ 2
1,300	ST. L.-SAN FRAN	12½	12	12	— ½
100	St. L. Southwestern	20	20	20	..
400	Savage Arms	70	66⅝	*66⅞	+ 1⅜
700	Saxon Motor	10½	10	10	— ½
100	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
800	Seaboard Air Line pf	18¼	17⅜	17½	— ½
1,700	Sears, Roebuck & Co	153¼	148⅝	148⅞	— 1½
400	Shattuck-Arizona	17½	17	17½	— ½
19,000	Sinclair Oil Refining	36⅜	34½	34⅞	— ⅝
1,900	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	52	50	50	— 1½
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	81	81	81	— 7¼
10,400	Southern Pacific	88⅜	85	*85	..
14,800	Southern Ry.	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
1,700	Southern Ry. pf	59	58¼	58¼	— ¼
250	Standard Milling	92	92	92	— 4

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STEEL SHIPMENTS AGAIN RESTRICTED

Freight Embargo by Pennsylvania Lines West Affects the Lines East.

RAILROAD RELIEF EXPECTED

Mills Likely to be Seeking Orders in Open Market Soon for Many Products.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Effective last Friday, the Pennsylvania Lines West placed an embargo on all freight destined for the lines East, which embraced all but the first two divisions of the five excepted in the order issued Feb. 11 by the Car Service Section of the United States Railroad Administration. The lines East have been open from Pittsburgh to Altoona, there being embargoes beyond that point.

The sudden placing of this fresh and important embargo has caused many shippers of iron and steel products to revise their appraisals of the rate at which traffic conditions are improving. Until this time all the railroad news has been favorable, in that conditions were improving steadily, if not rapidly. Shipping conditions at the various mills have varied widely, according to local conditions, the territory for which the mill had orders and the class of material involved, but from all information available the most accurate estimate that can be made is that in the last week the steel mills as a whole have been making shipments of finished steel at a rate equal to 65 per cent. of their capacity.

The production of finished steel has not exceeded this rate, but has rather fallen below it, as many mills have unwieldy stocks on hand and want to dispose of them. The increased rate of pig iron production of the last two or three weeks cannot be kept up unless there are heavier coke shipments, which improved this week.

An interesting test of the plate situation has been furnished by export inquiry, on which as low as $3.75 has been bid. Such export business does not come under the set prices, the set price for plates being $3.25. Last Summer plates were bringing $10 to $12. On account of continued light production and shipments, there is very little finished steel obtainable in the market for early delivery, and for late delivery neither buyers nor sellers are disposed to take hold. It is remarkable, however, that even with very light supplies there is no heavy inquiry.

In the last week there has been a noteworthy increase in the ranks of those who believe that within a short time the steel mills will be seeking orders in the open market for many, though not all, of their products. The theory is that, while steel is now scarce, as it has been for two years, the increased production and shipments expected for the next few weeks will alter the situation. The entire demands for steel for prosecuting the war, including exports to the Allies, cannot greatly exceed 50 per cent. of the capacity.

Some Embargoes Removed.

Although the shipping conditions improve very slowly, it is an indication at all events that relief is on the way, and while certain embargoes remain in force a few have been removed. Added to that permits are being granted a little more freely, although not quite so freely as shippers and consignees would desire. With the great mass of steel mill products close connections must be made in the matter of permits, as in the case of such material the mill cannot take the risk of rolling it in advance of the granting of the permit. It simply must be there for sure before rolling is commenced. In some cases permits have been canceled before the work could be got under way, and in every case the rolling must be accomplished as quickly as possible, because the permits have only a limited time to run.

A little disappointment has been experienced by the limited supply of open-top cars, for it had been expected that three weeks of fine weather would aid the railroads in delivering an increased supply of cars. A worse example is the decreasing supply of box cars, although a little increase was noted in relation to tinplate, which was placed among the exceptions to embargoes on Feb. 11, and in consequence has received better treatment from the railroads.

Here in Pittsburgh the representatives of the Government Railroad Administration are moving things in the direction of a better supply of cars to the tinplate industry, with as little detriment to the finished steel trade as possible. Comment has been made on the Government's policy of sending solid trains of empty box cars back from the seaboard to Chicago, after bringing them loaded from the West, as it is felt that many shipments to the West could be made through to Western points with very little delay to the car. There is no grumbling by the trade, however, as a very optimistic spirit prevails regarding the next few weeks of fairly good weather that is reasonably expected.

Some of the steel mills are shipping at about 75 per cent. of capacity, but as others are getting away with a little over 50 per cent., a fairly good figure to strike would be 65 per cent. Some of the shipments exceed production, as it is desired to make a grand clearing of finished material in the warehouses and yards. As blast furnace operations have been on a better scale than shipments of finished steel, the production of ingots is larger. This is likely to be changed any week with a poor shipment of coke.

There is bound to be a better state of affairs in a few days, with a dropping off of cars carrying foodstuff to the seaboard, which has been abnormally large for a while, and cannot be needed indefinitely. Prospects are that in a month shipments of finished steel will be heavier than they have averaged from the first of the year to date, and will reach 90 per cent. instead of 60, as heretofore.

Shipments of War Steel.

As shipments of war steel have been about 40 per cent. of capacity, leaving the other 20 for commercial steel, the latter will be doubled, giving war steel a 50 per cent. shipment. This will make commercial steel in certain lines very plentiful, such as butt weld pipe, sheets and merchant bars, with oil country goods, plates and tinplate scarce. It is known that the steel makers have been endeavoring to get the Washington authorities to take a more liberal view of the situation, instead of believing that there is such a scarcity of steel along certain lines, and the trade is in hopes of a relaxing of conditions by reason of a change of heart on the part of the War Industries Board.

With oil going up faster than ever, having reached the $4 mark recently, there is a heavy demand for material, which the pipe mills are unable to cope with. There has not been a full answer to the demands for oil country goods for over a year, and the pressure is greater than ever, even the smallest orders being acceptable in the emergency. As the trade failed to stock up in the California fields in the Winter a situation will greet them there very soon that spells injury to many operators unless the pipe mills come to their aid.

Although the demand for standard railroad spikes has been light, a lively cry is made for small spikes for both railroad and boat building. Steel supply controls the capacity of the spike makers, who have all the business they can handle at present, with orders away behind. They will not sell small spikes in large orders, preferring to sell lots under 200 kegs, on which the Government basis price is $4.90, or 1 cent a pound above the large lot price. Base sizes are readily obtainable in large lots at the Government price of $3.90.

Ferromanganese market has stiffened at the regular market of $250. While a few orders that were attractive lowered the basis a few weeks ago, there is no indication of a recurrence, and there is scarcely any unsold tonnage for the first half, the activity being almost for the second half. If rail transportation is available, deliveries on the second half are certain, because producers have stocks of manganese ore sufficient to meet their obligations.

There is a good inquiry for pig iron for second-half delivery and moderate offerings in foundry and malleable, but very little in basic or Bessemer, although a lot of contract business is being done in foundry and malleable for second-half delivery. While the contracts carry the required clause that price is to be revised to Government price existing at date of shipment, the sellers universally also insert a clause that if they cannot produce at the Government price, the tonnage involved is canceled. Buyers who objected to this clause at first have finally given in and are now in a receptive mood.

Shortage of Motive Power.

Regarding coke, The Connellsville Courier last week said that under the present policy of the railroads preferring to relieve the congestion now being cleared to inviting its return through rushing empties back and having them loaded and thrown into the traffic before the roads are ready for them, the shortage of motive power still prevails in the region, although the efficiency of that in use has been greatly increased by reason of mild weather. Shipments for the week aggregated 8,191 cars, carrying 296,938 tons. The shipments to Pittsburgh increased 2,184 tons; to Western points, 4,623 tons of an increase, but a decrease of 4,588 tons to Eastern points. The net gain for the week was 12,129 tons.

Action which means that the Government embargo on Pittsburgh manufacturers practically has been removed by the Washington authorities is the gist of the message brought Friday from the capital by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who had gone there to interview the War Industries Board on the matter. The embargo was placed in December against manufacturers using the electrical power of a public utilities company, and many Government orders had been sidetracked because of this fact.

It has now been proved to the priorities committee of the Council of National Defense that most of the plants in this city manufacture their own light and power, and the word comes that any appeal to the committee will be answered in the affirmative where a request is made for a removal of the embargo. This will brighten up the trade in many lighter scales of the iron and steel business and result in the placing of orders for near-war steel that had been denied this district because of the misapprehension of the authorities at Washington.

EXCESS PROFITS EXPLAINED

Increment and Increase in Property Value Not Surplus.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Erroneous reports have been circulated by several trade organizations, says an Internal Revenue Bureau statement today, that increment or increase in property values, as ascertained by appraisal, may be treated as earned surplus or undivided profits and included in invested capital for the purpose of the excess profit tax.

"The excess profits tax law," the bureau explains, "expressly places the computation of invested capital upon the basis of the cash and other property actually put into the business and not upon that of a present valuation or appraisal of its assets."

Bank Stock Increase Approved.

The Controller of the Currency has approved the application of the New York County National Bank, 79 Eighth Avenue, for an increase in the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. All of the additional stock has already been subscribed for, the same having been offered present stockholders at par. The bank has deposits amounting to about $12,000,000 and the Directors thought it was desirable to increase the capitalization so as to establish a better ratio between capital and deposits. Last November Oscar Cooper was elected President of the bank.

RELAXES RULE FOR SHIPPERS

War Trade Board Simplifies Exports to Allied Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The War Trade Board announced today that the regulations requiring shippers, who propose to export goods to their branches or agencies abroad, to execute and file with the board a certain form of agreement, are suspended in the case of shipments consigned by individuals, firms, or corporations in the United States to their branches or agencies located in the United Kingdom, France, the Dominion of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa.

Before, or at the time of, filing applications for export licenses for shipments to their branches or agencies located in any other country, exporters should execute and file with the board the prescribed form of agreement.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.
Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.
Ala.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.
Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably fair.
Tenn.—Rain Mon. Fair Tues.
Ky.—Rains Mon. and probably Tues.
Ind.—Rains Mon. and probably Tues.
Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain.
Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. rain or snow.
Ohio.—Fair Mon. Rain at night or on Tues. Warmer Tues.
La.—Mon. fair. Tues. cloudy.
Ark.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.
Okla.—Mon. fair, warmer. Tues. probably fair, colder.
E. Texas.—Mon. cloudy. Tues. cloudy.
W. Texas.—Mon. fair, warmer. Tues. fair.

Kelly-Springfield Earns $2,648,914.

The annual report of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company for the year 1917 shows gross profits of $4,323,955, with net income of $2,648,914. The surplus was increased during the year from $3,456,740 to $5,705,633.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 2, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,393,000	$197,012,500
Same period last year..	17,618,500	211,197,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.90	76.78	77.43	76.64
Same period a year ago.	87.25	86.68	89.48	86.68

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26¼	18½	15	ALASKA GOLD M. cv. 6s, Series A..	21	18¼	19	— 5
26	20	5	Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B.....	20	20	20	— 5
95½	91	11	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	95½	95	95	..
100½	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	100½	100	100½	+ ½
100	98¾	4	Am. Hide & L. 6s..	100	100	100	+ 1¼
89½	86½	67	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	89	88	88	— ½
83¼	81	18	Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	83	81¼	82¼	+ ¼
95¼	90	88	Am. T. & T.col.tr.5s.	94¼	93¾	93¾	— 1
91½	86	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
85½	81¾	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	+ 3⅝
74½	74½	6	Am. Tobacco 4s.....	74½	74½	74½	— 9
87	79	14	Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	86½	86	86	..
87	84	22	Armour & Co. 4½s..	86	85¾	85½	— ⅜
85⅝	82½	31	A., T. & S. F. gen.4s	83⅝	82½	82⅞	— ⅜
78	74½	½	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped.....	76	76	76	..
86	84	10	A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'60.	86	86	86	+ 2⅜
74	73	1	At. & Birm. 4s.....	73	73	73	— 1
95	91	1	A. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	94	94	94	..
84⅝	81⅞	18	At. C. Line 1st 4s..	84½	83⅞	84	+ ⅛
82½	81¼	1	A. C. Line unif. 4½s	81½	81½	81½	— 1
73½	70	27	A.C.L., L.&N.col.4s..	73	71	73	+ ½
89½	87	17½	BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	88	87½	87½	— ½
78	76	81	Balt. & O. gold 4s..	77¼	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅛
85	83	5	B.&O., S.W.Div.3½s	85	85	85	+ 2
83½	80	19	B. & O. ref. 5s.....	82	81¼	81⅞	+ ⅜
76½	76⅜	63	B. & O. cv. 4½s....	79¼	78¼	78⅜	..
75	72	1	B&O, P,LE&WV 4s.	72	72	72	— 3
81⅞	80	19	Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	80	80	80	— ¼
90	87	2	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	90½	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
97½	94½	24	B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	95⅜	94½	94½	— 1¼
69	68	2	B. R. T. ref. 4s....	69	69	69	+ 1
83½	79¾	1	B. R. T. gold 5s...	83½	83½	83½	+ 1½
87½	82	1	B'klyn Un. El. 5s..	82	82	82	..
95	94	14	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..	94	94	94	— ⅛
91¼	86⅞	1	CAN. SO. cons. 5s..	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
99½	98¼	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s..	98½	98½	98¼	— 1
97½	94¾	9	Cent. Leather. 5s....	96¾	95¼	96¾	— ¼
104	102	10	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	103¼	103	103	— 1
82	78	2	Cent. Pacific 4s.....	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
88	86½	12	Cent. Pacific 3½s..	87¼	87	87½	— ⅛
72½	71	25	Cent. P. T. S. L. 4s.	72½	72½	72½	..
107½	103	97	Cerro de Pasco 6s...	106¾	106	106	— ⅝
100¾	75¼	12	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	97¾	97¼	97¼	— 2⅜
75¾	72	8	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	74	73⅝	74	..
79⅝	76	125	Ches. & O. cv. 5s....	79⅝	78½	79	— ⅛
71	65½	52	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	71	70⅜	71	..
50¼	50	3	Chi. & Alton 3s....	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
47⅛	36½	3	Chi. & Alton 3½s...	40	40	40	+ 1
84½	81	11	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	83	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
94⅜	92⅜	210	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅜
75½	73¼	9	C., B. & Q., I. D.3½s	74⅞	73¼	74⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	83	4	C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s.	84⅜	84	84	+ 2
92	91¼	4	C., B. & Q. N. ext.4s	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
28	25	27	C. & E. Ill.ref.4s cfs.	25½	25	25	..
93	90	5	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s...	90	90	90	— 2
60¼	54	41	Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	56	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	76½	23	C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	80¼	78½	78½	— 1½
70	64⅜	43	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	68¼	67	67¼	— 1½
80	77¾	12	C., M. & St.P. cv. 5s	79	78⅝	79	— ⅛
76½	71¼	24	C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	73	71¼	72	— 1½
73¼	71¾	3	Chi. & N.W. gen.3½s	72½	72½	72¼	— 1
85¾	80¾	6	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
85	81½	2	Chicago Rys. 5s.....	85	85	85	..
77⅜	74	6	C., R. I. & P. gen.	77½	77	77	— ⅜
68⅛	64½	169	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66½	64½	64½	— 1⅜
71	68	2	C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	70	70	70	— 1
98	98	4	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	98	98	98	..
85¾	85¾	2	C.,St.P.,M.& O.deb.5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	— 10⅜
90	86¼	4	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s...	86½	86½	86½	— ⅜
66⅜	64	1	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
107½	102⅜	19	Chile Copper 7s.....	106½	106½	106¼	— ¼
80½	73	94	Chile C. 6s, part pd.	79	77½	77½	— 1
100	93	1	Ch., Ok. & G. gen.5s.	100	100	100	+ 5
63¾	59	1	Ci.C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	62	62	62	— 1
90	88	1	Cleve., St. L. 4½s...	88½	88½	88½	..
83	83	2	Col. Fuel & I.gen.5s	83	83	83	..
76	73½	2	Col. Industrial 5s...	76	75¼	75½	— ½
7⅛	5⅜	2	Col. Mid. 4s, tr. rcts.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— 1⅜
86¼	82⅜	22	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	84½	84	84¼	— ¼
73	66	30	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	69⅝	68¾	68¾	— ⅜
78	75½	2	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	78	78	78	+ 2½
75	67½	3	Col. & Toledo 1st 4s.	75	68¼	75	+ 6¾
79	78½	4	Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s.	79	79	79	+ ¼
102	100	79½	Con. Gas conv. 6s..101		100½	100⅝	— ⅜
93¼	90	13	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	93	91	91	— ¾
93¼	93¼	1	DEL. & HUD. Men eq. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	— 2½
88	82½	1	D. & H. 1st & ref.4s	82½	82½	82½	..
76⅜	74½	1	D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	— 1½
69	60½	54	D. & R. G. 4s...	66¼	65½	65½	— ½
51½	48¼	41	D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	48¾	48¼	49	..
95¼	94¾	26	Detroit City Gas 5s.	95	94¼	95	— ⅜
76½	76⅜	12	Det. River Tun. 4½s.	76½	76½	76⅜	— ⅛
72	68	2	Detroit United 4½s..	68	68	68	— ⅛
82⅜	75	37	Distillers Sec. 5s....	80½	79¼	80¼	+ ¼
57¼	49¼	10	ERIE gen. 4s.....	51¾	51	51	— ⅝
69	66½	26	Erie 1st cons. 4s....	67	66¼	66¼	..
48¾	42	10	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	45	45	45	+ ¼
50½	50½	2	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
71	71	1	GEN. ELEC. 3½s...	71	71	71	— 7⅛
89	86½	2	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	88	88	88	..
94	93	1	Great Falls Power 5s	93	93	93	— ⅛
88	78	1	Gulf & Ship I. 5s...	78	78	78	..
78	75¼	4	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	77	77	77	..
61	48⅞	160	Hud & Man. ref. 5s.	59⅞	56	56½	— 3⅝
19⅜	14⅜	244	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	19	15⅜	17	— 2
78	74	1	ILL. CENT. 4s. '52..	78	78	78	..
76½	74	15	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953...	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
72	72	1	Ill.Cent.4s, 1953, reg.	72	72	72	..
83	79	2	Ill Cent. ref. 4s.....	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¾
62	62	1	Ill.Cen.,St.L.Div.3s..	62	62	62	..
85¼	81	24	Illinois Steel 4½s...	85¼	84	84	+ 1⅜
97	95	11	Indiana Steel 5s.....	97	96¾	96¾	..
57¼	53	53	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	54½	53	54	+ ½
53	50¼	138	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	53	52¾	53	— 1¼
95	90¼	222	Int. Agr. Cor. 5s....	93¼	92½	92¾	— 1¼
73½	68½	1	Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
46½	41⅝	4	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	44½	44	44½	+ ½
102½	101	8	K.C.,Ft.S.& M.6s...	102	101	102	..
77	73⅜	24	Kan. City So. 5s....	75¾	75	75	— ⅜
61¼	58	9	Kansas City So. 5s..	60	60	60	..
78	75	9	Kan. City Term. 4s.	75¾	75	75	— ⅜
96½	94⅞	9	LACK. STL. 5s,1923	96½	95	96½	..
90½	88	1	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	89	89	89	— 1
75⅞	72	3	Lake Shore 3½s....	73¼	72	73¼	— ¼
86⅝	84	8	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	85½	85⅜	85¼	+ ¼
86½	83	15	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	84½	83	83¼	— ⅜
90¼	90⅜	3	Leigh Val.Coal 5s...	90¾	90¾	90⅜	..
115⅝	114	9	Liggett & Myers 7s.	115⅝	115	115	..
95	86	5	Liggett & Myers 5s..	95	93⅝	95	+ 2⅜
93	85	2	Lorillard 5s.....	90½	90½	90¾	+ ½
88½	85½	1	Louis. & Nash. un.4s	86	86	86	+ ¼
79	77	2	L. & N., A.K. & C.4s	77½	77¼	77½	+ ½
85½	80⅝	19	MIDVALE STL. 5s....	85¾	84¼	85	..
104	104	1	Minn. & St.L. 1st 7s.	104	104	104	— 2
46	41	11	M. & St. L. ref. 4s.	43½	43	43	— 1
86½	83½	7	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.4s	86	83½	83½	— 2½
62¾	60¼	22	M., K. & T. 1st 4s 61		60½	60½	— 1½
35	33⅝	15	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	34	33¾	34	..
56⅝	49	8	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	53	53	53	+ 2
32	32	3	M.,K.& T. 2d 4s,tr.r.	32	32	32	..
32	28	4	M., K. & T. e. f. 4½s, t. r.....	28	28	28	..
99¼	98½	11	Mo. Pac. con. 6s....	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
59¾	55¾	183½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
92	90¾	15	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '63.	92	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
92	86¾	14	Montana Power 5s..	91½	89	89	— 1
92¼	91¼	1	NAT. STARCH d. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ 1
48	40	66	N. O., T. & M. inc.5s	48	46¼	46½	+ ½
94½	92	14	N.O.,T.&M.6s,Ser.A..	94¼	93½	93¾	— ⅛
74½	71	10	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
94½	92⅜	123	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	94	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
79	77½	12	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78	77½	77½	— ½
74⅜	73	10	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	74	73½	73½	— ½
84¼	80	1	N.Y.C.ref.& imp.4½s.	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
66⅝	61	4	N.Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	65¼	64	64	— 1¼
63⅞	62¼	5	N.Y. C., M.C.col.3½s.	63⅜	62½	63⅜	— ⅛
73	69	2	N.Y.G.,R.L.,H.&P.4s	70¼	70¼	70½	+ ⅜
88½	87¼	1	N.Y.G.,R.L.,H.&P.5s	88½	88½	88½	+ 1

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
102½	100⅝	3	N.Y., L. & W.1st 6s.	102	101⅝	101⅝	..
86	84	7	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	86	85½	85½	+ ⅝
62	52	1	N.Y.,N.H. & H.n-cv. deb. 4s, '55.....	52	52	52	— 2
68¾	64	5	N.Y., O. & W.ref.4s.	68½	68¼	68¼	+ 2
51	49	2	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	50½	50	50	..
21⅞	17⅜	3	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	18¼	18	18	— ¼
75	74	2	N. Y., S. & W.ref.5s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
87⅞	85⅜	6	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	88⅜	87½	88⅜	+ 1¾
49½	46	3	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	47¾	47½	47½	— ½
64	61	1	Nor. & S.1st & ref.5s	61	61	61	— 2½
85	83	7	Nor. & W. con. 4s...	84	83¼	83¼	— ½
76½	74¼	1	Nor. & W. dev. 4s...	76½	76½	76½	+ 1¾
85⅞	85⅜	1	Northern Pacific ref. and imp. 4½s.....	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	..
84⅜	81	28	Northern Pacific 4s.	83	81	81¼	— ⅜
61⅛	59	13	Northern Pacific 3s.	60	59	59	— 1
87⅛	86	1	N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	86½	86½	86½	..
104	101¾	1	ORE. SH. LINE 6s.	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅜
97½	95	1	Ore. Sh. Line. con.5s	95½	95½	95½	— ½
85	82¼	14	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	84¾	84	84	— 1
75	71	8	Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	72⅝	72	72¾	..
80¾	79⅛	16	PAC. G. & EL. 5s..	80¾	80	80	— ⅜
80	79	3	Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s..	80	80	80	+ 1
92⅝	90⅜	9	Pac. T. & T. 5s....	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
99	97	24	Penn. con. 4½s.....	98	97¼	98	+ ¾
92	89½	84	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	91¼	90½	90½	+ ¼
90	87½	5	Penn. 4s, 1948.....	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ¼
81	78¼	5	Peo. Gas, Chi.,ref.5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	— 1¾
51½	47	5	Peoria & E. 1st 4s..	50	50	50	— 1½
82	80	2	Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	81	80¼	81	..
80	73½

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	62,325	101,454	218,725	$230,000
Tuesday	50,158	148,033	185,195	114,000
Wednesday	59,275	220,990	184,505	91,000
Thursday	47,810	286,750	311,850	153,000
Friday	44,200	233,804	373,300	58,000
Saturday	26,250	110,165	144,655	43,000
Total	284,018	1,087,196	1,413,230	$689,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3⅝	6¼	44,500	*Aetna Explos	9⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅝
66	1½	950	*Aetna Ex. pf.,w.i.	55	50	55	+ 5
77	70	1,100	*Air Reduction	77	71½	77	+ 6
20	15	1,800	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg	16¼	15¼	15⅞	— ⅝
18	16¼	1,900	B.-A. Tob. Coupon	18	17	17	— ⅝
8⅝	7½	1,300	Charcoal Iron Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	6¼	1,305	Charcoal I. Co. pf.	7	6½	7	+ 1
135	100	14,100	Chev. M. C., w. i.	129	115	119½	— 8½
2¼	1½	6,450	*Cuprite Sulphur.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	25	5,400	Curtiss Aero	39	36½	37	— 1½
⅜	⅛	9,800	*Electric Gun	⅛	⅛	¼	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	1,685	Emerson Phon.	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40	30	Holly Sugar Cor.	40	40	40	..
20¼	14¼	2,605	*Hurlbert Motors.	20¼	14⅛	20¼	+ 3⅜
105	105	100	*Hurlbert M. pf.	105	105	105	..
4½	4¼	1,500	*Int. Trad. Cor.	½	¾	½	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅜	200	Keystone T. & R.	16	16	16	— ..
80	69½	125	*S. S. Kresge	80	78	80	..
3⅜	3⅜	2,000	Marconi of Am.	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1	⅛	22,000	Maxim Munitions.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	300	Nor. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20	14	800	Peerless Tr. & Mot.	18	17½	17½	— 1
17⅜	14⅜	700	*St. Joseph Lead.	16¼	16	16	— ½
2¼	1	94,800	Smith Motor Tr.	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ⅜
13	8½	3,900	*Standard Motor.	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
14¼	11⅜	4,300	Submarine Boat.	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ¼
1	⅜	2,300	Triangle Film Co.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	28,000	*United Motors	28¼	24⅛	25⅜	— 3¼
1⅛	⅜	2,648	Un. Profit Sh., new	1⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1¼	1⅛	100	*U. S.-L. & H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5¼	4¼	10,200	U. S.-Steams'p Co.	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	2,700	*Victory Gun	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
⅜	⅜	1,400	World Film	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	13,500	*Wright-M. Air	8½	7½	7⅝	— ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

17¾	11¼	18,900	Anglo-Am. Oil	13¼	12¼	12⅜	— ..
3	1⅜	19,900	Anglo-Am. Oil rts.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
96	85	40	Ind. Pipe Line	96	96	96	+ 6
105	100	15	North. Pipe Line	105	104	104	— 1
365	300	25	Ohio Oil	339	335	335	— 4
500	418	50	Prairie O. & G.	480	469	469	—11
278	235	25	Prairie Pipe Line	270	270	270	— 5
182	182	15	Southern Pipe Line	182	182	182	— 5
290	275	20	South Penn Oil	290	290	290	..
277	226	37	Stand. Oil of Cal.	229	225	226	— 4
640	640	10	Stand. Oil of Ind.	640	640	640	+35
579	520	80	Stand. Oil of N. J.	548	540	542	— 8
285	214	65	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	277	268	268	— 7
357	350	20	Vacuum Oil	351	350	350	— 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

16	6	45,600	*Am. Ventura Oil.	16	14	16	+ 2
1½	1	5,700	*Barnett O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
36	22	57,500	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	24	22	24	..
8⅜	6¼	6,600	*Cosden Oil	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	14,500	*Crown Oil	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1½	1	200	Cumb. Pro. & Ref.	1	1	1	..
10⅝	10½	5,500	*Dixie Gas	10⅝	10½	10½	..
60	58	400	*Dutbie Oil	53	53	53	— 2
7	6¼	1,300	Elk Basin Pet.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..
1¼	⅛	6,000	*Elkland O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	28,300	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4	2½	18,700	*Federal Oil	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅜	16,100	*Glenrock Oil	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5	2,800	*Hanover O. & R.	6¼	5	6¼	+ 1⅜
53¼	39½	9,300	*Houston Oil	48½	42½	47½	+ 6½
13⅞	12¾	1,500	*Inter. Petroleum	13¾	12⅜	13	— ¼
4⅛	1⅜	35,400	*Isl. Oil & Trans.	4¼	3⅜	3⅞	— ¼
⅞	⅜	58,800	Kenova Oil	⅝	⅛	⅝	..
24½	19½	2,400	*Merritt Oil Corp.	21¾	19½	19⅝	— 1⅞
⅞	⅜	38,000	Met. Petroleum	⅞	⅛	¾	..
124	95	32,400	*Midwest Oil	111	107	109	— 2
1⅜	1⅛	1,300	*Midwest Oil pf.	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
115	103	1,352	*Midwest Ref.	111	108	108	..
2	1⅜	5,600	*Mln. Wells Pet.	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	8,700	N. Y.-Okla Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
89	56	153,500	*Northwest. Oil	89	65	82	+16
8½	3	160,100	*Oklahoma Oil	8½	3½	5	+ 1
16	9½	42,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	16	9½	11½	+ 1½
7½	6¼	16,500	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	6¾	7	..
26	21	21,250	Omnigene P. & R.	6	4⅝	6	+ 1
40	26	16,000	Omar Oil & Gas	35	29	35	+ 5
27	15	8,800	*Overland Pet.	23	20	21	— 2
53	50	100	Pan-Amer. Pet.	50	50	50	— 3
5¾	5	9,700	*Penn.-Ken. Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
3¾	3⅜	500	*Penn.-Wyoming	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
86	17	25,000	*Queen Oil	35	25	28	— 8
1	⅛	1,270	Red Rock O. & G.	1	⅛	⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	100,600	*Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
10	8⅛	3,000	*Sapulpa O. & R.	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	16,100	Sequoyah O. & R.	1⅛	¾	¾	..
23½	15	4,500	*Sinclair Gulf	22	19½	20	— ½
⅞	⅝	14,200	*Somerset Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	8,400	*Stanton Oil	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	21,200	*United West. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	200	Uni. W. Oil. n.	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
7½	3	4,500	Vacuum G. & O.	3	3	3	..

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4¼	3¼	8,202	*Victoria Oil, new	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
3⅜	3	1,700	Wayland O. & G.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..

MINING STOCKS

	⅜	2,700	Alaska-Br. Col. M	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13	8½	20,000	†Atlanta	12	11	11½	..
⅛	⅛	2,500	*Austin Amazon	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2½	7,000	*Aurora Silver M.	3¼	2½	3¼	..
1½	⅝	47,800	Big Ledge Cop.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	3	5,000	†Booth	5	4½	4½	— ½
96	41	548,000	†Boston Montana	96	54	73	+19
1⅛	⅜	5,850	*Bradshaw Copper	⅝	⅜	½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	23,100	Butte-Detroit	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	2,350	Butte-New York	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
56	44	16,400	†Caledonia Min.	52	45	52	+ 1
1⅛	1	51,100	*Calumet & Jerome	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	4,800	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
19	3½	41,700	†Casstoy	12⅝	9½	9½	— 2½
1⅝	1¼	200	Cerro Gordo Min.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
2⅛	1⅝	1,520	*Coco River Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2⅛	1⅝	4,700	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2¼	1⅛	2	..
7	5	6,100	Cons. Cop. Min.	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28	22	4,800	*Cons Homestead	23	22	23	+ 1
1¼	½	1,000	*Copper Valley	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
5⅝	4¾	4,100	Crosese Gold	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅞	200	East Butte	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	48,400	*Emma Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅛	⅞	5,010	*Eureka Crs. M.	1	⅞	1	..
40	35	2,200	†Fortuna Cons.	39	38	38	— 1
2⅛	1⅝	3,573	*Gibson Con. Cop.	2	2	2	..
1⅛	⅝	5,200	*Globe Con. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	2,500	Goldfield Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	4,200	†Gold Merger	4½	4	4⅛	+ 1
10	4½	13,000	†Great Bend	10	5	9½	+ 4½
⅝	⅛	2,500	*Green Monster M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5	2⅛	4,500	Hecla Mining	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	4¼	1,600	Howe Sound, w. i.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
20	8	51,300	†Int. Mines	20	15	18	— 2
	⅛	1,260	*Iron Blossom	½	⅛	½	+ ⅛
	⅛	8,600	Jerome Verde	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	6,150	*Jer.-Prescott Cop.	3¼	2	3¼	+ 1⅛
90	55	11,000	†Jim Butler	64	60	63	+ 2
⅝	⅜	5,500	Jos-vig-Ken.	½	½	½	— ⅛
24	14	5,100	†Jumbo Ext.	17	15	16	..
5½	5	1,850	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9	6	2,200	†Kewanas	8	7	8	+ 1
	⅛	2,000	La Rose Consol.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	42,100	Lampazos Silver	¾	½	½	— ⅛
5	4½	11,000	†Lone Star Con.	5	4½	5	..
3	⅞	3,700	Louisiana Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	⅛	3,650	*Magma Chief	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
42	36	1,560	Magma Copper	40	36	36	— 4
8	4	11,200	†Maersh Mining	6	4	6	+ 1
6¼	4⅝	1,100	Mason Valley	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	19,800	*Monster Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
31	25	84,000	†Mother Lode	31	28½	31	+ 1½
2	1	200	*Mut. M. & L. pf.	2	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8	3	69,150	†Natl. Leasing	6	5	6	..
33	15	16,300	†Natl. Zinc & L.	33	28	28	— 7
21	13	1,500	*Nevada Ophir M.	18	18	18	..
18	13	16,500	†Nevada Rand	15	13	15	+ 1
17½	15⅜	3,265	*New Cornelia	17	16½	16½	— ½
8½	8	900	*Nipissing	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	15,100	Nixon Nevada	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	1,000	*Ohio C., n., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3	2	1,000	Onondago Mines	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28	20	3,100	†Pole Star Cop.	25	23¼	24	— 1
34	31	4,600	†Portland Con C.	33	31	32	— 1
57	48	9,700	†Provincial Mine	52	50	52	+ 1
2¼	1¼	4,950	*Rawley Mines	2¼	2	2¼	..
4⅝	3½	2,300	*Ray Hercules	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1	¾	10,600	*Ray Warrior	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
15	8	8,000	†Rex Con. Min	12½	11½	11½	— 1
45	27	12,500	†Rochester Mines	45	34	40	+ 6
18	11	1,600	†San Toy	14	14	14	— 1
	⅛	14,700	Sil. King of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7	4½	2,000	*Silver Pick	5	5	5	— 2
58	47	11,175	*Sil. Plume Con.	56	52	52	— 2
	⅛	3,100	Std. Silver-Lead.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
¼	¼	3,200	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	..
10½	7	5,400	†Success Mining	10	9½	10	..
3⅜	2	600	Superior Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3¼	3	100	*Tonopah Belmont	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	1,330	Tonopah Extension	1⅜	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
4	3⅜	100	*Tonopah Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1	⅝	1,050	*Tramp Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
18	13	4,500	†Troy-Arizona	18	17	18	+ 5
5¼	3⅜	4,145	United Eastern	5⅛	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
25	9	10,500	†U. S. Zinc & L.	25	9	25	..
42	36⅜	1,000	*United Verde Ext.	40	39	39	— ½
5¼	3½	3,000	Unity Gold	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
12	9	5,000	†Utica Mines	10	10	10	+ ½
86	65	8,200	†West End Con.	80	74	79	+ 4
	⅞	10,400	White Cap Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18	10	2,700	†White Caps Ext.	13	11	12	..
17	9	3,300	†Wilbert Copper	10	9	9½	— 1½
2	⅝	8,500	Yukon Gold Mines	1⅝	⅝	1	— 1

BONDS

99⅝	98⅞	$106,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅛	98⅞	99	— ⅛
98⅛	96⅜	15,000	†Beth. S.F. 2-yr.n.	98⅛	98⅛	98	..
95⅜	94⅞	107,000	*Can. Govt. 5s	95⅜	95⅛	95⅝	..
98⅝	98¼	28,000	*Can. Pacific 6s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅜
100½	98⅞	27,000	*Gen. El. 6% notes	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	+ ⅛
100¼	99	16,000	*Gen.El.6% 2-yr.n.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
98⅜	97⅛	128,000	*Phila. El. 6s, w.i.	98⅜	97⅛	98	..
52	35	47,000	*Rus. Govt.new 5½s	39	35	39	+ 3
58	40¼	67,000	*Rus. Govt. 6½s	45	40¼	41	— 4
97⅝	97¼	31,000	*So. Ry. 5% notes.	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
99⅞	98⅝	27,000	*Wes.El.1-y.6s,w.i.	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	1.27⅝	1.27½	1.26⅞	1.26½
Feb. 26	..	..	1.27	1.26⅝
Feb. 27	1.27⅜	1.27⅝	1.27	1.26⅞
Feb. 28	..	..	1.27	1.26⅞
March 1	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	1.27	1.27
March 2	..	..	1.27	1.26⅞
Week's range	1.27⅛	1.27½	1.27	1.26½

OATS.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	89⅜	87⅞	88¼	86⅞
Feb. 26	89¼	88½	88¼	87¼
Feb. 27	89¼	89	88¼	87¾
Feb. 28	89⅛	88⅝	88¼	87½
March 1	89⅝	88⅞	87⅞	87½
March 2	.90	89½	87¾	87½
Week's range	.90	87⅝	88¼	86⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	26.20	25.95	26.40	26.25
Feb. 26	26.17	26.05	26.40	26.27
Feb. 27	26.12	25.87	..	..
Feb. 28	25.85	25.70	26.10	25.90
March 1	26.00	25.87	26.20	26.10
March 2	26.17*	25.97	26.32	26.20
Week's range	26.20	25.70	26.40	25.90

RIBS.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	25.55	25.20	25.90	25.70
Feb. 26	25.45	25.30	25.85	25.70
Feb. 27	25.42	25.12	25.80	25.55
Feb. 28	25.05	24.90	25.47	25.30
March 1	25.17	25.00	25.55	25.47
March 2	25.27	25.12	25.67	25.52
Week's range	25.55	24.90	25.90	25.30

PORK.	—May.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	48.70	48.55
Feb. 26	48.65	48.50
Feb. 27	48.20	48.00
Feb. 28	47.80	47.57
March 1	48.10	47.80
March 2	48.45	47.92
Week's range	48.70	47.57

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	31.15	30.93	30.91	30.63
Feb. 26	31.20	31.06	31.15	30.94
Feb. 27	31.43	31.17	31.25	30.88
Feb. 28	31.77	31.44	31.39	31.06
March 1	31.82	31.60	31.35	31.09
March 2	31.78	31.54	31.25	31.08
Week's range	31.80	30.93	31.39	30.63

	—July— High.	Low.	—Oct— High.	Low.	—Dec— High.	Low.
Feb. 25	30.45	30.17	29.29	29.03	29.06	28.75
Feb. 26	30.73	30.38	29.70	29.25	29.40	29.00
Feb. 27	30.84	30.39	29.82	29.36	29.50	29.17
Feb. 28	30.97	30.58	29.93	29.57	29.70	29.39
March 1	30.94	30.69	29.93	29.68	29.65	29.50
March 2	30.81	30.65	29.85	29.62	29.63	29.49
Wk's range	30.97	30.17	29.93	29.03	29.70	28.75

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 2, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	612,855	416,164	802,177
Tuesday	485,909	443,866	523,898
Wednesday	725,692	392,398	753,298
Thursday	637,984	439,888	390,675
Friday	331,845	425,373	348,715
Saturday	265,886	358,000	159,931
Total w'k.	3,059,451	2,475,490	2,978,692
Year to date.	25,406,737	31,272,968	29,797,789

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,651,500	$3,213,000	$4,577,500
Tuesday	3,560,500	3,531,000	2,874,500
Wednesday	4,248,000	3,340,000	3,882,500
Thursday	3,943,500	3,417,000	3,290,500
Friday	2,658,000	2,199,500	2,365,500
Saturday	2,331,500	1,909,000	1,314,000
Total w'k.	$20,393,000	$17,618,500	$18,304,500
Year to date.	197,012,500	211,197,300	209,751,000

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 2.'18.	Mar. 3.'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$5,625,000	$10,099,000	$4,474,000
Government	14,725,000	7,420,500	*$7,304,500
State	3,000	16,000	13,000
City	40,000	83,000	43,000
Total all.	$20,393,000	$17,618,500	*$2,774,500

*Increase.

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation

Redemption of Bonds

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION
Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 24, 1903, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of $59,048.67 in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 8th, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Dated March 1st, 1918.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27, 1918.

The transfer books of the 7% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1918, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1, 1918, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1918.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.

To the Holders of
First and Convertible Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation,
dated January 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above named notes, issued under agreement between the said Corporation and the **Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee,** dated January 1, 1917, that under the provisions of the said agreement, all of the said notes have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on the 29th day of March, 1918, at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount thereof, and interest accrued to said date of redemption, and that payment will be made therefor on such date at the office of the **Central Trust Company of New York,** at No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon the surrender of the said notes, with all unmatured coupons, and after such date no further interest will accrue thereon; and each and every coupon appertaining to any such note which purports on its face to mature after the date so designated shall become and be null and void, anything in such notes or in such coupons, or in the agreement under which the said notes were issued to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notes registered as to principal must be duly assigned in blank for transfer at the time of surrender thereof.

Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of redemption must be furnished by noteholders.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION.
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Certificates of Interest issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of the American Manufac

RESORTS.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.:
Office of the Secretary of State.
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the DORFMAN & FARBER, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of February, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with such section in order to be dissolved.
WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
(Sd.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CENTURY AMUSEMENT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of this Court, the Undersigned Receivers in Bankruptcy of the Century Amusement Corporation will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, the assets, property, and effects of said Bankrupt, theatrical properties, costumes, scenery, furniture, Tally-ho coach, and electrical effects, formerly used in the production of the plays known as "Miss 1917" and "The Century Girl," on this the 4th day of March, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Columbia Storage Warehouse, 149 Columbus Avenue, N. Y. City.
Further information may be obtained from the undersigned or from said auctioneer.
Dated, New York, February 25th, 1918.
ANDREW T. SULLIVAN,
215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRED G. LATHAM,
Century Theatre, 62nd and Central Park West, Manhattan, New York City, Receivers.
BERNARD GORDON, Attorney for Receivers, 20 Vesey Street, Manhattan, New York City.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 25	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 26	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 27	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 28	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
March 1	4.7525	4.7525	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
March 2	4.7525	4.7525	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range— High			4.7530			4.76⅞
Low			4.7525			4.67⅛
Same week last year— High			4.75⅝			4.76⅞
Low			4.75			4.76⅛
Year to date— High			4.7535			4.7645
Low			4.75⅛			4.76⅛
Same period last year— High			4.7585			4.7647⅛
Low			4.75			4.76⅛

	Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
PARIS. Feb. 25	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
Feb. 26	5.72⅛	5.72½	5.72⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Feb. 27	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Feb. 28	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
March 1	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
March 2	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Week's range— High			5.72			5.70⅛
Low			5.72⅛			5.70⅛
Same week last year— High			5.85⅜			5.84⅛
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅛
Year to date— High			5.70⅛			5.68⅛
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅛
Same period last year— High			5.84⅛			5.83⅛
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅛

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.
Feb. 25	4.46½	44.25	44.625	8.72 8.70½
Feb. 26	4.48	44.25	44.75	8.73½ 8.72
Feb. 27	4.49¼	44.75	45.25	8.76 8.74½
Feb. 28	4.49½	45.00	45.50	8.78⅝ 8.77½
Mar. 1	4.48	4.45⅝	44.50	45.00 8.85 8.83½
Mar. 2	4.47	4.45	44.50	45.00 8.88 8.86½
Week's range— High	4.47	4.45	45.00	45.25 8.72 8.70½
Low	4.51¼	4.49¼	44.25	44.62½ 8.88 8.86½
Same week last year— High	5.02	5.00⅜	40.37½	40.43⅝ 7.47 7.46
Low	5.02⅝	5.01	40.31¼	40.37½ 7.77 7.76¼
Year to date— High	4.36⅛	4.34½	45.00	45.25 8.36½ 8.35½
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25 8.88 8.86½
Same period last year— High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½ 6.88⅝ 6.87⅝
Low	5.06	5.06	40.31¼	40.37½ 7.77 7.76¼

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Christiania. Dem. Cables.
Feb. 25	30.00	30.50	31.875 32.325	30.375 30.875
Feb. 26	30.50	31.375	32.00 32.50	30.875 32.50
Feb. 27	30.125	30.625	31.75 32.25	30.375 30.875
Feb. 28	30.125	30.625	31.625 32.125	30.375 30.875
March 1	30.23	30.75	31.625 32.125	30.50 30.875
March 2	30.12½	30.62½	31.50 32.00	30.37½ 30.875
Week's range— High	30.50	31.87½	32.00 32.50	30.87½ 30.87½
Low	30.00	30.50	31.50 32.00	30.37½ 30.50
Same week last year— High	27.60	27.70	29.60 29.70	28.20 28.30
Low	27.40	27.50	29.45 29.53	28.00 28.08
Year to date— High	31.50	32.00	33.75 34.25	32.75 33.25
Low	29.75	30.75	31.50 32.00	30.37½ 30.50
Same period last year— High	27.60	27.70	29.60 29.72	28.20 28.30
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35 29.45	27.80 27.90

Greece. Russia.

	Dem. Cables.	*Dem. Cables.
Feb. 25	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 26	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.23
Feb. 27	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 28	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.23
March 1	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
March 2	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range— High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year— High	20.00	20.05	28.35	28.45
Low	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Year to date— High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year— High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range— High	71.25	71.50	110.25 110.50	103.25 103.50
Low	71.25	71.50	110.25 110.50	103.25 103.50
Same week last year— High	56.55	56.65	91.75 91.87	86.75 86.87
Low	55.75	55.85	89.25 89.37½	84.25 84.37½
Year to date— High	77.00	77.25	115.00 115.25	108.00 108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50 109.75	102.50 102.75
Same period last year— High	58.00	58.10	94.00 94.12½	89.00 89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00 88.125	83.00 83.625

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	—INDIA.— Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cables.
Week's range— High	34.50	34.75	34.50 34.75	49.875 50.00
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50 34.75	49.875 50.00
Same week last year— High	32.25	32.375	32.25 32.37½	50.12½ 50.25
Low	32.23	32.37½	32.25 32.37½	50.12½ 50.25
Year to date— High	35.00	35.50	35.00 35.50	50.00 50.125
Low	31.50	31.75	34.50 34.75	49.875 50.00
Same period last year— High	32.25	32.375	32.25 32.375	50.125 50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25 32.375	50.125 50.23

JAPAN.

	SPAIN Dem. Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokahama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	24.25	24.35	51.75	51.875	51.75 51.875
Low	24.18	24.25	51.75	51.875	51.75 51.875
Same week last year— High	21.18	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75 50.87½
Low	21.10	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75 50.87½
Year to date— High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.60	51.75 52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50 51.65
Same period last year— High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75 50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75 50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	—Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	43.94	44.04	26.01	26.11
Low	43.81	43.91	25.81	25.91
Same week last year— High	44.62½	44.75	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.37½	44.50	23.62½	23.75
Year to date— High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	26.81	25.91
Same period last year— High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.62½

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23759.
Notice is given that Isaac Pearson and Barnett Pearson, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name and style of Pearson Bros., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 15, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause way discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25639.—In Bankruptcy.—LEO J. EPSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Leo J. Epstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 15, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25637.—In Bankruptcy.—MINNIE FICLER, Bankrupt.
Minnie Ficler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 20, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 15, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23759.
Notice is given that THEODORE KALISH, individually and as co-partner of Rodin & Kalish, bankrupts, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 15, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Suits, coats, dresses, better grade; cash. Telephone Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 4343.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4183.

BOLIVIAS Wanted. — All Spring shades. Telephone Greeley 2137.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours and serges for spot cash. Tel. Farr. 5842, 1,133 Broadway, Room 520.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, Kersays, Duvet de Laine; highest prices, cash. Madison Square 8305.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, kerseys, and silvertones, all styles; will pay cash. Gramercy 5941.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, 100,000 yards, red, white, and blue; bulldog or invincible brand preferred. Stuyvesant 2710.

BURELLA Wanted. — For cash; American styles 09051-8 and 0310, all shades; price must be reasonable. Farragut 9076.

BURELLA Wanted. — Buckley Cohen 711, Sammy, Pekin, raspberry, reseda. Madison Square 5240.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Open for burellas 09057, all colors, or other numbers. Gramercy 4264.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley Cohen's, khaki color. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

CAMBRICS and Percales Wanted.—In colors; can use large quantity. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

CLOTH SUITINGS Wanted.—Open to buy black and navy pencil-striped suitings; also American delhi. Chelsea 1979.

COATINGS Wanted.—¾ and 6-4 for spot cash. Blitz, 404 4th Av. 2639 Madison Sq.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call 8-10 A. M., all week, fourth floor, rear elevator, 151 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy new numbers. Call at once, see Mr. Mussoff, 141 West 28th, twelfth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs ladies', misses', children's Fall coats and suits. 1,101 Broadway, Room 401.

COATS Wanted.—Junior, children, infants' Fall coats for jobber; bring samples to Tovin & Meyers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—1,000 infants', children's, and junior coats wanted. Telephone Farragut 596.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Silk pongee, taffeta, and Palm Beach. 43 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at silk coats of the better kind only; fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Jullliards, white corduroy 9000, or any other make. Greeley 6172.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Bought for cash; hours 3 to 5 P. M. 4th floor, 69 Worth St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Dyed or in the raw; georgette of the better kind; direct from the mills. E. E. Elwood, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 5945.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Any shade, any quantity, for cash; also silvertone. Greeley 4321.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted. — All Spring shades. Telephone Greeley 2137.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on gingham dresses; will furnish material. Call with samples. 4th floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for wash dresses of the better class. Call with samples all day, 146 West 25th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week; will place orders immediately. 137 West 25th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at cotton dresses; will place orders immediately. 137 West 25th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of all kinds silk dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, silk; open to buy any number, cash. 48 West 25th, 7th floor.

DUVETYN Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman 8285, all shades. Revera Co., 105 East 29th St.

DUVET DE LAINE VELOUR Wanted.—7375, Fall colors, U. S. 153. Farragut 2616.

FRENCH LINENS Wanted.—Open for any quantity. Phone Madison Square 1404.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Flesh and gray, (domestic or imported,) large quantities for spot cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Imported plush, large quantity. Export Sales Co., Gramercy 4190.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Open to buy any quantity of 32-inch gingham for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St., New York City.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of cotton ginghams for spot cash. Model Dress & Costume Co., 208 East 27th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for any grade of plaid gingham, any width. O 390 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS Wanted for cash; plaid or striped. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for quantity plaid and stripes. Chelsea 9850.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

OVERCOATS, SUITS AND MACKINAWS Wanted.—The Chas. Williams Stores will look at Winter lines of boys' overcoats, suits, and mackinaws at their New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 12 A. M.

OXFORD CLOTH Wanted.—25 pieces, good quality. Big G. Cloak & Suit Co., 34 West 20th St.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Taffetas and yarn dyed satins wanted at a price for cash. 21 East 32d St.

PERCALES Wanted.—Solid colors, pink, and blue; also staple ginghams; submit samples, lowest cash price. Kurshedt Apron Co., 17 Nevada St., Newark, N. J.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Velour plaids and velour checks; also mixtures. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

PLAIDS Wanted.—24-inch, up to 55 cents. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

POMPOM Wanted.—90610, 06077, high shades; 0030, 6234, black and navy; K544, and other heavy weight velours and kersey; will pay cash. 1807 Gramercy.

POM POMS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0816 pom poms in all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POMPOM KERSEY Wanted.—American 0816 and 15020, all colors. Farragut 2616.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will exchange clay rookie or poilu for pekin, or will buy same. M. I. Silverman, 151 West 26th. Far. 3290.

POPLIN Wanted.—Folwell's 348 tan poplin, or any other quality in tan. Madison Square 1868.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, black, navy; U. S., 235 black. Farragut 2616.

REPP Wanted.—All colors; quantity no object; spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

SATEENS Wanted.—Must be below market price; will pay cash. Canal 1766.

SATEENS Wanted.—Navy. Phone Stuyvesant 3039.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7614, also open for 0310 and 09057 Americans. Telephone before 10, Stuyvesant 7382.

SERGES Wanted. — Gera 9056, Juilliards 54289, Botany 11433, Andrew 1464, Lewis, Madison Square 6390.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 6234 or 0936 or 9 Whitman black only; cash. Madison Square 7425.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, 7120, or similar qualities; net cash. Telephone Gramercy 5947.

SERGES and Poplins Wanted.—104, 67099½, 7120, or similar, for cash. Farragut 613.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids; also neckwear goods, any pattern or quantity spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SUITS Wanted.—Will buy ladies' suits for immediate delivery Monday and remainder of week. Chas. Rosenthal, Herald Square Hotel.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy jobs Spring models, all shades and colors. Capital Cloak and Suite Store, 222 6th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy new numbers. Call at once. See Mr. Massoff, 141 West 28th St., 12th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for large quantity stripe messaline and stripe taffeta for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All colors; 90 cents to $1.02½. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Spot cash, K544, 11050, 13020, 0289, and other makes. Max Liebenthal, 43 West 27th St., 5th floor.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Open for quantity small fancy patterns; also silvertone, all colors. Gramercy 6518.

VELOURS DU NORD Wanted.—50-inch on frames, Salt's or rusch; quantity for cash. R 106 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — 24x27-inch velveteens, twill back. Isidore Levy & Co., Madison Square 8777.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Piece goods of all descriptions; excel. woolen. 11 West 25th St. Farragut 9537.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 6301 navy serge; also 8158 navy poplin. Mad. Sq. 1868.

BURELLA, American, to close out; dark shades. Write Box R 184 Times.

CHECKS.—Worsted Shepherd checks, Whitman gabardine. Madison Square 3121.

CHINCHILLA.—All wool, good quality black only; also Garfield navy whipcord. Gramercy 6518.

CLOTHING.—Clothing buyers, attention! Department store, giving up men's clothing, wishes to dispose of, far below purchasing price, the entire Spring and Winter stock. Address K 304 Times Downtown.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats, ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', on racks, for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 56 West 20th St.

COATS.—Several hundred poplin and burella coats; desirable shades. Freed Cloak Co., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wonderful values in better grade coats in stock, popular priced. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Winter; velours, kerseys, broadcloths, plushes; immediate delivery; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS, popular priced, for immediate delivery. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $8.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen Weissman, 5 West 24th.

COATS.—2,000 Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. L. Schuiman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Big job Spring coats; close out cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 W. 22d.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, Suits.—Spring, $35,000 on racks, exceptionally cheap. F. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 27th 5th Av.

COATS, SUITS.—$9.75, $20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobs to close out. Ruben & Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROY.—White, fine quality, 31 inches, 60c net. R 130 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, cambric, Palm Beach, pique, Peking canvas, chambray, &c.; limited quantities; samples and quotations on request. Z 207 Times Annex.

COTTON GOODS, sateens, and taffetas, blacks and colors, also fancies, below market. The Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8832.

COTTON polka-dot and foulards, suitable for dresses; immediate delivery. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway. Phone Mad. Sq. 8832.

COTTON GOODS.—Ginghams, prints, plaids; yard wide; spot delivery. Solar Textile Company, Inc., 27 East 22d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 684, first quality, $1.07½, all colors; Georgettes, $1.10 up; also serges and velours. Wm. B. Frankel & Co., 23 East 26th. Madison Square 5060.

CREPE DE CHINES, Taffetas, Crepe Meteors, Georgettes, and Wash Satins.—Cheap prices. Call Gramercy 5941.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; imm. del. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CRYSTAL CLOTH, also tricotines, serges, jerseys, and velours. Farragut 9337.

DELHI.—Will exchange any color for gray. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

DOMET CLOTH.—6,000 yards; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 2460.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, newest models, leading shades, $9.75 and better; immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES. — Several hundred, best assortment, all wash models, prices, $5.50 up; jobs for immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

DRESSES. — Most wonderful wool jersey dress, leading shades, $9.75, immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 up-to-date models for immediate delivery at a reduction; also jobs and samples. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey on the rack; 3,000 silk dress, $5.75-$12.50; immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, $5.75 up; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—200 silk poplin dresses to close out at $3 net. Tovin & Meyers, 1,178 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams of better grade. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Several hundred beautiful serge dresses to close. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—(500) Serges, Jerseys, taffetas, to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINES F. & H.—All shades. Madison Square 9388.

HOSIERY.—2, 2¼, 3 pound wool, and army rejects, for immediate delivery. Murray Hosiery Co., 467 Broadway.

KHAKI COTTON CLOTH, (Olive.) — 7,000 yards, 28½ inches, weight 2-20, in grey; full pieces, first quality. Joseph Well, 349 East 84th St. Lenox 1385.

MACKINAWS.—American Woolen Co. mackinaws and overcoatings. M. Well, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

PANAMAS.—Will sell cheap 228, 227, 7802, 6802, 4945. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Good quality gold and apple to close out. Madison Square 7593.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES.—Gold and reseda green; sell below price. S 108 Times.

PILE FABRICS.—Coating and trimmings, cotton plushes and silk plushes. R 140 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POIRET TWILL.—4976, black, $2.50; 4978, black, $2.67½. George Wood, 105 Madison Av.

POPLIN.—2 pcs. apple green, $1.60; Oxford, 1 pc., $1.12½; also few other odd pcs. 141 West 28th St., 12th floor. Farr. 602.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230, 8,158. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Rose poplin, 15 pieces; Cleveland's serge 812, tan, Pekin, Copen; cheap. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS. — American poplin and velours, 7301, serge, all-wool plaid velours and mixtures. Farragut 5886.

POPLIN.—90610 navy, Amoskeag 8158, Parker Wilder 36-inch navy. Madison Square 9087.

POPLINS.—Also velours, American, all high shades, for sale. Farragut 5166.

POPLINS.—

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 363, P. O. Bldg.
Motions:
Watertront Co‡Scow 92
Re Remsen.
Re 35% Auto Co.
Abdu‡SS Nigretia.
Re Samuels.
General calendar:
Leonard‡Maxwell.
Re Mach Metals Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Under objection:
Albert Mundorff.
Adjourned cases:
Jacob K. Upton.
Solomon Slavin.
Motions:
Kerr & Co, (2.)
B Bloom & Bro.
David Hirschman.
Levine Bros.
Jacob Cohen.
Meqris Liebling.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Emerson‡Hubbard, (2)
Szary‡Erie RR.
Smith‡Cunard SS Co.
Roskosz‡C RR of NJ.
Quattrocchio‡Cadillac Hotel Co.
Breslin Bros‡Textile Paper Co.
Thompson‡NY C RR.
Herbert‡Vierow Towing Line.
Gathright‡NY C RR.
Jenkens‡Rhodes.
Hogan‡C RR of NJ.
Wood‡D, L & W RR.
Reid‡Morse.
US‡Hannon, Inc, (2.)
Renneberg‡Hogan & Sons.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Castellano, as trustee‡Wilson et al.
Forrestel‡Atl Stev Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Rust.
Peo ex rel NY Cent et al‡Pub Serv Com.
Peo‡Zanner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Bijur, Finch, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Litigated motions at 10:15 A. M.
Twelfth Ward Bank‡Haines.
Re Castelli.
Vasser‡Syracuse Journal Co.
Batts‡Mercantile Bk.
Kelly & Sons‡Jolson.
Dunham‡Dunham.
Re Lamer Surety Co.
Trombetta‡Collier.
Goldsmith‡Goldsmith.
Clark‡Gibson.
Cuban Tel Co—Conklin.
Tortoni‡Carlton.
Vergnalle‡Waldo.
Blackburn Ltd‡Wells & Co.
Robertson‡Robertson.
Steinbrugge‡John.
Muldoon—same.
Brand‡Beresford.
Keeler Bldg Co‡Williams.
Re Blumberg.
Furey‡Westcott Exp.
Ahmuty‡Sample Furniture Co.
Schirr‡Minsker Realty
Sedell‡Perry & Son.
Weiss‡Thaler.
Clare‡Elknur Realty.
Yazo‡Yazo.
Josephthal‡Festetics.
Applebaum‡Stanton Holding Co.
Kaskowitz‡Aronson.
Ryan‡Ryan.
Lenerquin‡Lenerquin.
Doyle‡Doyle.
Evans‡Raymond.
Couch‡Kraeger Piano.
Clements‡Clements.
Cahen‡Hopaltrun Rty.
Kastelewicz‡Kastelewicz.
Chatham Square Realty Co‡Li Bue.
Rosenberg‡Beardsley.
Kirschner‡Anger, (2.)
Klein‡same, (2.)
German Sav Bk‡Israel
Bartnefsky‡Walkill Transit Co.
Fitzgerald‡N Y Med Col. Hosp for Women.
Robb‡Kane.
Sylvester‡Sylvester.
Barcus‡Cooper.
Parness‡Wolf.
Astra Elec Novelty Wks Inc‡J S Lamson & Bros Inc.
Fowler‡Dilg.
Re O'Neil.
Irving Sav Inst‡Donright Co.
Magner‡Magner.
Armstrong‡N Y Elec Garage Co.
Corey‡Corey & Riter Inc.
East Prod Co‡Tenn C, Iron Inc.
Pelicci‡Archibald Coal
Re People, &c‡Casualty Co of America.
Times Square Auto Co‡Motor Car Equip.
PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Turner‡Ray.
Murphy‡Morris & Co.
Phillips‡Univ Film Mfg Co.
Rutherford‡Brown Bros (2.)
Mott‡Martin.
Crandell‡Elsen Rlty.
Cone‡Brennan.
Kottler‡Omix Blouse.
Ranghelli‡Ranghelli.
Re Dexter‡126 W 41st St.
Weinstein‡Weinstein.
Chapin‡Leonard.
Rosenthal‡Light.
Neuberger Co‡Lehigh Valley RR.
Met Sav Bank‡Gelbwaks.
Sottung‡Sottung.
Re Pinaroc.
White‡White.
Levant Am Comm'l Co‡Thomsen.
Wood‡E 123d St.
O'Kelly‡O'Kelly.
Malen Rlty Corp‡Kenilworth Hold'g.
Bohart‡Bohart.
Gilson‡Gilson.
Berg‡Elsen Realty.
Kandel‡Goodnow.
Jacoby‡Jacoby.
Petry‡Langman.
Green‡Green.
Demurrers:
Metcalfe‡Bill Board Pub Co.
Guarty Trust‡Schmidt
Preferred causes:
Levy‡Parisian R E Corp.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wade‡Wade.
Bruyere‡Weed.
Salomon‡Lowenstein.
Brady‡Levine.
Ritchey‡Murphy.
Part III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Levine‡Ginsberg.
Inq—Glynn‡Gavigan.
Inq—Odierna‡Bellevue Wash Laundry.
D'Antonio‡NY Con R Giammanco‡Stella.
Geisler‡NY Rys.
Krotel‡Bklyn Eagle.
Satloff‡McNulty Co.
Hirsch‡Hudson Mtg.
Dofrinsky‡Moshman.
Silberstein‡Bonstell.
Newlin‡Minter.
Cohen‡Bryan.
Clear.
Gennerich‡Schneider.
Wechsler‡Miller.
Winter‡Feinstein.
Re Strauss, (Kohler.)
Re Schneider.
Degen‡Steinbrink.
Cutler‡Schusheim.
Kanenbley‡Steers.
Antush‡Schneider.
Smith & Bros Typewriter Co‡Ackerman
Stern‡Snyder.
Fischer‡Fischer.
Ebbecke Furniture Co ‡Rishel.
Grane‡Saviano.
Greacen‡Sixth Leasehold Inc.
Niglutsch‡Niglutsch.
German Sav Bank‡Kahn.
Re H C Myers Co.
Luckey‡Mangel.
Gargulio‡California Wineries D.
Cronin‡Bergan.
Goodwin‡Mirror Film Inc.
Schloss‡Matchette.
Hastings‡Kemme.
Lane‡Bierhoff.
Hendricks‡Pasinsky.
Cameron‡Christie.
Tate‡Natnik‡Ruff.
Natl Sponge & Chamois Co‡Emp Sundry
Hyde‡Lucker.
Sander‡Friedman.
Bamberger‡Cooke.
Max‡Fried.
Mehard‡Imper Osage Dev Co.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Zarou Bros‡No Amer Lace Co.
Miller‡Stromberg Export & Import Co.
Lief‡Inflexible Co.
Elliet‡Bryant.
Burn‡Sandfort.
Bouton & Co‡Schauer & Co.
Krauss‡Taig.
Schwartzman‡Borovsky.
Perper‡Arbus & Sons.
Aronowitz‡Levine.
Holzman‡Singer.
Prince & Nathan‡Brown.
Friedman‡Bass.
Absibaum‡Koch.
Rudnik‡Rogall.
Von Holtz‡Stringer.
Miller‡Tobias.
Thompson‡Lynbrook Manor Co.
Abney‡Algonquin Hotel Co.
Levy‡Platt.
Spar‡Fischer.
Frauenthal‡Pressburg.
Fixel‡Marlow.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the tug Scow No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said Barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. B. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082. R. S., U. S., and paragraph 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold four cartons containing paradise, ghoura, and numidi feathers, and two packages containing raw ghoura, raw paradise, numidi, and aigrette plumage. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 11, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, February 19, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey—In the matter of General Auto Parts Corporation, bankrupt. In bankruptcy. Notice of sale.
Take notice that the undersigned receiver or trustee, to be thereafter appointed, will sell at public auction, provided an order is made, subject to the confirmation of the court, on Thursday, March 14, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 201, Essex Building, Newark, N. J., certain assets belonging to the above bankrupt corporation consisting of the following:
Machinery, trade fixtures, office furniture, stock of raw materials, contracts for the manufacture of material and other assets of every kind whatsoever, except the book accounts and bills receivable of the corporation.
The property aforesaid will be offered first as an entity and complete going business. It will then be offered in separate parcels and sold subject to the confirmation of the court if the higher aforesaid manner produces the higher price to the estate. The property may be inspected any day during business hours at 328 Adams Street, Newark, N. J.
The receiver or trustee thereafter to be appointed will present his report of sale to Charles M. Mason, Referee in Bankruptcy, for confirmation, at the Bankruptcy Court room in the Essex Building, corner of Clinton and Beaver Streets, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 14, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest may attend.
JACOB L. NEWMAN, Receiver,
810 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.
Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, Attorneys of Receiver,
763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that J. S. PACKARD DREDGING COMPANY, owners of the Steamtug "J. S. PACKARD" and Dumper Scow "1-19," filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on December 10th, 1915. Value of tug $25,000.00. The proceeds of Scow in Court. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082. R. S., U. S., and paragraph 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold four cartons containing paradise, ghoura, and numidi feathers, and two packages containing raw ghoura, raw paradise, numidi, and aigrette plumage. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 11, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
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FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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JACOB L. NEWMAN, Receiver,
810 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.
Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, Attorneys of Receiver,
763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$1.75 on Every $100
of Your Assessed Valuation

As a regular annual tax rate on real estate in this city, where realty is assessed at a higher rate than elsewhere, generally, should in our opinion be the maximum limit at all times.
THE BOYLAN bill (Senate inf. No. 621) at Albany, makes this the rate throughout New York City.
ON TUESDAY next, *March* 5, at 1 o'clock, there will be a hearing on this bill at Albany, before the joint SENATE and ASSEMBLY CITIES COMMITTEE.
THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TITLE UNDERWRITERS takes this means of recommending to ALL TAX PAYERS in the city that they make their influence felt at Albany, in favor of the BOYLAN BILL.
TO the MAN whose house is assessed at $5,000, it means A REDUCTION in his TAX BILL of at least $12.50 from present rates.
WRITE to your SENATORS and ASSEMBLYMEN before Tuesday, that you want them to vote in favor of this bill as a wise measure of municipal economy and an act of justice to yourselves.
THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TITLE UNDERWRITERS
The Home Title Insurance Company — The New York Title & Mortgage Company
The Lawyers Title and Trust Company — The Title Guarantee and Trust Company
The United States Title and Guaranty Company
JOHN L. PARISH, Secretary, 149 Broadway.

BLOCK FRONT
Second Avenue, 41st and 42nd Sts.,
SOUTH BROOKLYN.
50,000 to 100,000 square feet. Opposite Bush Terminal and Railroad. Largest and best plot available in the section for factory or warehouses.
50 smaller plots in the same vicinity.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Easy Housekeeping FLATBUSH Strictly Up-to-date
Maple Street, near Prospect Park Station, two story and cellar stone, nine rooms and two baths; every modern convenience.
J. D. O'Connell, Jr. 631 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Fenimore St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET
SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.
Westchester Co.
Along the Hudson.
FARMS—ESTATES
HOUSES TO LET.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 E. 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
For Sale at
KEW GARDENS, L. I.
16 minutes from Penn. Station.
Beautiful 12 room house, all modern improvements, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; situated on large corner plot. Owner, Room 808, 32 Broadway.

Stucco House; $20 Monthly
Buys it; everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat; fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $5,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed.
M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
8 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beach, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 243 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BROKERS! ATTENTION!
251-7 West 37th, near 7th Ave.
Plot 66 x 98
NO RESTRICTIONS
$1,200 Front Foot.
Easy terms. 5% 5 years
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
108 to 112 West 40th St.
Just East of Broadway.
30 STORY OFFICE BUILDING.
The four essentials
of a good office are
LIGHT—LOCATION
PRICE—SERVICE
You will find these four essentials in this building will meet your requirements better than any other building in the city.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 2500.
Renting Office on Premises. Phone Bryant 5781.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
6,000 Sq. Ft. of Space
OFFICE OR LOFT BLDG.
Bet. 40th and 59th Sts.
Madison Ave. and Broadway
At Nominal Rent
Desired by patriotic organization
Address: Mr. Turner,
FRENCH HEROES LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL FUND, INC., 360 Madison Ave., City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.
OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK
Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. and Park Place, 8 rooms, doctor's suite with separate office entrance, rental $75, four families in house; other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to Supt., 220 Kingston Ave., or to undersigned.
Kings & Westchester Land Co.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbus Trust‡Cohen.
Mason Seaman Transp‡Sloane.
Sprung‡Goldstein.
Fergus‡Jenks & Sons.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ashcroft‡McGrath.
Zimit‡Mill Remnant.
Wachtel‡Tillman.
Reynard‡Shubert.
La Favorite Rubber Mfg Co‡Potts.
Gallagher‡Liebenguth.
Carroll‡Kidde.
Bloom‡Barry.
Kelly‡Trepel.
Wieselthier‡NY Rys.
Isaacson‡Int R T, (2.)
Rubenstein‡NY Rys.
Pontinus‡same.
Lonshein‡Hoffman.
Peerless Pattern Co‡Shapiro.
Lindsay‡Isaacs.
Jacobs‡Kimmelman.
Berman‡Baumann.
Miller‡Bear.
Gottlieb‡NY Rys.
Blatt‡Hahn.
Rosenberg‡NY Rys.
Truex‡same.
Kessler‡same.
Burke‡Wolf.
Teitelbaum‡NY Pub Library, &c.
Goodmah‡Feigenbaum
Jacobs‡Friedman.
De Domenico‡Kalish Pharmacy.
Granitz‡Heller.
Yoerg‡NY Rys.
Bennett‡I R T.
Wood‡NY Rys.
Ciaccio‡Giannini Bros.
Mizrahi‡Feinberg, (2)
Raw Silk Trading Co‡Comp Gen Trans.
Gilbord‡Bloncken & Wolf.
Klein‡Levow.
MacLean‡NY Rys.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Greenfield‡Goldman.
PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Mack‡Goldman.
Wangrow‡Wangrow.
Mariani Bros‡Wilson Sons & Co.
Strunin‡Burnstine.
Markus‡Adler.
Elinowitz‡Spar.
Transound Trust Co‡Kindle & Collins.
Price‡Price.
Bougher‡Schmidel.
Bickerstaff‡Rosen.
Bernstein‡Borgenecht & Sons Co.
Kaunengieser‡Israelowitz (2.)
Bernwood‡Carnevalli.
Woolf‡Finnsilver & S.
Lamport‡Ludlow.
Fed Parquetry Mfg Co‡Hallenbeck.
Latner‡Rosenkrentz.
Abraham‡Burger.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Schmidt‡Ricela—Wm D Williams. Wilkins‡Hochfelsen—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Francis K Thayer‡Joseph Bruder, (2)—Emily R Weisberg.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Clement March‡Sadie Dorfman—Gilbert Redler, Mary J D Morehouse‡Morris Zuckerman—H Warren Hibbard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Kupperblatt‡Percy.
Safran‡Meyer.
Manh Mtg Co‡Peerless Amer Pro Co.
Mosley‡D'Auria.
Elsman‡Strauss.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tierney, J.
Dorn‡Int R T Co.
Orbach‡Orbach.
Bronx Artificial Stone Wks‡Poerschke.
Levy‡Kerr.
Polisena‡Rippeth Co.
Defeo‡Raffaele.
Silleck, Jr‡Ch of Our Lady of Mt Carmel.
Bechlein‡Bechlein.
Silberstein‡Goldstein.
Sargent & Co‡St Luke's R C Church.
Siebel‡Pleayl.
Hilbring‡G Stephens, Inc.
Lubitz‡Lubitz.
Selwitz‡Selwitz.
Wassman‡Int R T.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.
Posnitz‡Crystal Co.
Mulligan‡Terry, Jr.
Lamboy‡Putnam Coal.
Gordon‡Union Rwy.
Lagois‡Preuss.
Booth‡Woytisek.
Brecher‡Hoe & Co.
Veladek‡Abramowitz.
Shapiro‡Levine.
Ellingsworth‡Robitzek Bros.
Sheehan‡Stern.
Furrell‡Kreymberg.
Weismiller‡CNY.
Abbe‡Int R T Co.
Prendergast‡Fried.
Goldman‡Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Bronx Borough Bk‡McMillan.
Same‡Vernaglia.
Renstein‡Hahn.
Hanston‡Union Rwy.
Grabinsky‡Pye.
Meyer‡Maderia Rlty.
Graves‡Traub.
Durnell‡Liggett & Co.
Farrell‡N Y Tel Co.
Macchio‡Empire Const Commandy‡Cantor Pier Co.
Sperling‡Cohen.
Nelson‡Brody.
McAndrle‡Hurley.
Hartman‡Willys Overland Co.
Harding‡CNY.
Williams, Jr‡Williams.
Commercial Car Unit Co‡Hudford Sales.
Gordon‡Salmanowitz.
Frank‡Schwanheser.
Watsky‡CNY.
Shapiro‡North Bros Sand & Gravel Co.
Yanlowitz‡Rogers & Hagerty.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1,563.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Martin' McGrath, C H Martin.
John J Hannegan.
Motions:
Estate Lena Kraft.
Annie Skewes or Annie McManus or Annie Russell.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will:
Eliza L. Simpson.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Dunbar‡Birndi et al—Morris B Moskowitz.
SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Re Ginsberg, (Kahn)—Edward J Flynn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar—Frankel‡Wolper.
Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Duffy‡CNY.
People‡Kobler.
Rudin‡Cohen.
Rice‡Union Rwy.
Banks‡Olim.
Lyon‡Gilleran.
Lyman‡Putnam Coal.
Lutz‡Obermeyer.
Southard‡L I RR.
Queens Gas Co‡same.
Re Ed of Supervisors.
Miller‡Anderson.
Parker‡Langan.
Defiance Co‡Grossman.
Salerno‡Sarlo.
Dierlein‡Boston Rwy.
McCarthy‡Stetson.
McKeaney‡Levy.
Arbutina‡Pittsburgh.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brosch‡Brown.
McKenna‡Strype.
Re Gregory.
MacLeod‡MacLeod.
Re Joseph Tino & Co, (Beaole.)
Axelroth, D‡Fankuchen.
Axelroth, S‡same.
Goldberg‡Rosenbaum.
Debold‡Schmidt.
Wilson‡Wilson.
Feldman‡Feldman.
Santoro‡Santoro.
Brown‡Brown.
Kraus‡Kraus.
Mohrman‡Jackson.
Title Guar & T Co‡Mulry.
Natl Surety Co‡A & M Robbins' Exec.
Allinson‡Willoughby Realty Co.
Ragot‡42d St Rwy.
Greenfield‡CNY.
Earle‡Earle.
Stanulevich‡St Lawrence, &c.
Borup‡Kokeritz.
Clark‡Maloney.
Lefurgy‡Lefurgy.
Bonsall‡Shiverick.
Heggos‡Streeter.
Engle‡Belt Line Ry.
Halsko‡Leh Val Coal.
Yory Co‡Madral.
Farnum‡Garner Print Works.
Miklass‡Penn Co.
Munter‡Straub.
Lawers Title Co‡Tuthill.
Re Gravesend, Neck Road, &c, (Parcels 71 & 76.)
Same, (Parcel 95.)
Frase‡Kenny.
Krinski‡Kornreich.
McNulty‡Gritman.
Robbins, C‡Nathan.
Robbins, F W‡same.
Horochewski‡Shaw.
Schroder‡Hintermayer.
Helbing Corp‡Warners Features, Inc.
Re Union Bk, (Morning Title Bonds.)
Queens Co Trust Co‡Field.
Realty Supply Corp‡Sternberg Const Co.
Hilman‡Hilman.
Susskind‡Susskind.
Polco‡Bklyn Un Gas.
Hollander‡Int R T.
Abraham‡Burger.
Helfand Petticoat Co‡Morgan.
City Cornice & Skylgt Co‡Whitney Gl Wks.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3791.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Joseph Colby.
Pauline McLaughlin, Allan Bowie.
Frank Chefek.
John Hennessy.
Hannah Ruderman.
Frederick Kaiser.
Wilhelm Mayer.
Charles D Conklin.
Administration of:
Anna Rose.
Accounting of:
Jacob Barnett, / Susan R Pierson.
Minnie D Corrigan.
Isabella Johnson.
Henry Gall.
Margaret F Halloran.
August Kreamer.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.
Christie‡B H RR.
Grimaldi‡Berk.
Radinsky‡Israel.
Young‡B H RR.
Barber‡B, Q Co & S RR.
Suchodola‡Nas El RR.
Kaplin‡B H RR.
Polling‡same.
Melton‡NY Cons RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 685.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Faber, J.—Part II.—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilkins, as admx‡IRT
Ferguson‡Ferguson.
Henry, as admx‡B, Q & S RR.
Fisher, as admx‡C W Smith Taxicab Co, Inc, et al.
Eglas, as admx‡LIRR
Smith‡B H R R Co.
Lamb‡Morrise.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Keridor‡L I R R Co.
McDonald‡B H R R.
J Geiser & Son‡Ridner Motor Corp.
Cohen‡Untermyer.
Hamilton‡N Y & N Shore Traction Co.
Wagner‡same.
Schwab‡Thompson and another.
Reilly‡I R T Co.
Norton, as extrx‡Langdon & ano.
Billington‡Russin.
Simendinger‡C I & B R R and another.
Hurst‡B H R R Co.
Sparadowski, an inf‡Bennett and another.
Cassidy‡B H R R Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2,205.

County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.—The following equity causes will be called to fix a day for trial only.
Title Guar & Trust‡Scott et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hayes‡Connecticut-Hassam Paving Co.
Witt‡Purcell & Gilfether.
Novak‡Pennell.
Fardette‡NY & Stamford Ry.
J & J Eager Co‡Munson.
Palfy‡Parenti.
Howe‡NY Tel Co.
Johnstone‡Goebbels.
Dutchouse‡Village of Ossining.
Niedzwiecka‡West St RR Co.
Obrunn‡Weinberg.
O'Connor‡Webber.
Lockert‡NY C RR.
Rubreuil‡Mulholland Co.
Jones‡Devine.
Punka‡Kerbaugh, Inc.
Lemberger‡Barone.
Corigliano‡Gross.
Manderville‡Parodi.
Kitay‡City of New Rochelle.
Moulton‡Moulton.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Martin‡Herzog.
Garofano‡Gilbert.
Mulvey‡Wagner.
Farley‡Yonkers RR.
Longacre‡same.
Bell‡NY C & H R R.
Kiebert‡Yonkers RR.
Jannmo‡Frankenberg.
Russell‡Kelly.
Ingalls‡Anderson.
Ries‡West Elec RR.
Carroll‡City of Yonkers.
Griffen‡Rap Transit Subway Cons.
Lundy‡Ames Transfer
Scholeder‡Mt Vernon Taxicab Co.
Genoa‡Funk.

Highest number reached on call, 838.

PART II.—Short and contract causes marked over to March term.
Reynolds Garage‡Silver Motor Co.
Odell‡Hallett.
Gately‡Adams.
Keys‡Scheichelo.
Wuestenhoefer‡Martens.
Blue Bird Motor Co‡Starkman.
Dow & Smith‡City of Mount Vernon.
Wynants‡Barrett.
New Hamburg Schwiers‡Bamnigan.
Pells‡Pope.
Tompkins‡Dongan.
Heller‡Mt Vernon Builders Supply Co.
North‡Wiggins.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gates‡Gilligan.
Davidson‡Crawford.
Fairchild‡Smart.
Hammond‡Howe.
Winkler‡Gainsborg.
Yonkers Builders' Sup Co‡Anderson.
Leary‡Geller.
Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farmers Loan & Tr‡Salvatore, Prince B.
Murphy‡Hutchinson.
Carr‡Baird.
Fish & Marvin‡Village of Scarsdale.
Lawrence Park Realty ‡City of Yonkers.

Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Tompkins, S. — Jury term for trial of contested will cases.
Estates of:
Theodore A Lord,
John Greene.
Jacob Stinard,
Eveline Strang,
Stephen B Wood.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable dwelling plot, Jamaica Heights; sacrifice. Owner, Meeks, 53 Vesey St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $250 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4808 Woolworth Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

313 WEST 139TH ST.
321 WEST 138TH ST.
Private houses; 11 rooms; in first-class condition.
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
299 Madison Av.
Tel. Murray Hill 1481.

Queens.

Owner in need of $350 cash at once, will sacrifice six-room cottage, all improvements; tiled kitchen and bathroom; combination gas and electric fixtures; parquet floors; full cellar; price $3,800, worth $4,800; will give deed on first payment, terms very easy; must inspect within 5c fare zone. B. Uneeda, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

Westchester.

AT COLONIAL HEIGHTS,
short ride from Grand Central, new tapestry brick house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, spacious sleeping and dining porches, magnificent views; attached garage; every city improvement; price $17,000; terms. Eberhart, 76th St. at 1st Av. Phone Lenox 1450.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 2863.
If you are looking for a house that needs some small repairs, with outbuildings, &c., large plot, in big manufacturing town, makes good

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; private bath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small; French table d'hote; electricity, telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

72D, 269 WEST.—New management; large and small rooms, with or without private bath; excellent table; exceptional location for business men.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, with bath; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 117 WEST.
Large front room, with board.

73D, 134 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; single room; electricity.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, double, sunny room, private bath, newly decorated; subway.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 344 WEST END AV.,
Medium-sized front room, private bath.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steamheat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, with board. Schuyler 6219.

97TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, southern exposure; good table; electricity; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive room, good home cooking; electricity; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

84TH, 37 WEST.—2 desirable, medium-sized rooms; table for table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 104 WEST.—Double front room; excellent meals; agreeable surroundings; references; moderate.

86TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large double room, adjoining bath; refined Jewish boarding house.

93D, 265 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath, electricity, constant hot water; suitable two gentlemen; exceptionally good table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms; Park "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent table; single room; references.

111TH, 545 WEST. (The Rockfall.)—Large corner rooms; running water; superior table. Preager.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Private house; extra large, sunny room, private bath; man and wife or two gentlemen. Telephone Morningside 1801.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent Jewish table. 2123 Morningside. Brody.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Bright room, good board, $4 up. 3707 Audubon.

MILLIONAIRE'S mansion, (Riverside Drive.) Remodeled into family hotel; room and bath with board; best in market; for two adults, $50-$75 per week; exceptional Hebrew surroundings; river view. Z 364 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th St.)—Pleasant room, running water, refined Jewish home. Stein.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

Young business man going abroad soon desires room and board with private family while in the city. I. Newton Davidson, McAlpin Hotel.

Southern lady wishes room and board with reputable family in Morristown or Madison, N. J., by April 1. 124 Lexington Av.

Man and wife, American, desire board in private French family; state terms and full particulars. L 255 Times Downtown.

78TH, 236 WEST. — Boarders wanted; nice house for nice people at nice prices; electricity; steam heat; 1 large room.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK LARGAINS. 1917-1916
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway; third floor; take elevator.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES; LIKE NEW;
can be seen, day, evening or Sunday; will fit eight cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 seven passenger, perfect condition; make offer. Cavor, Telephone 848 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; also Cadillac roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 touring, 7-passenger, five new shoes; perfect condition. Broad 3247.

DE DION town car, 1914, 8 cyl.; original cost, $7,500; first class mechanically; paint like new; 5 Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels, electric lights and starter. L 243 Times Downtown.

FIAT design, special built town car; electric starter and lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers; run 5,000 miles; rare opportunity. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six 1917, sedan, cabriolet, phaeton; Hupmobile Roadster, big sacrifice; are like new. W. D. Marshall, Phone 808 Morristown.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1916, five-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MOON 1917 Chummy special roadster, like new; excellent Continental motor; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE limousine, 1916, elegant appointments; need paint; tires excellent; bargain, Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OVERLAND. — Overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed cars sold by the factory assure you of satisfactory service; several choice bargains in touring, roadsters, and closed cars; easy payment terms if desired. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St. Call, Write for used car bulletin.

PACKARD (1917) landaulet, 2-35, like new. CADILLAC (1916) touring, five passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1917 touring; also Packard Fleetwood roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-35 twin 6; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 225 West 57th St.

PIERCE - ARROW "38" touring, latest model, $3,250. Grimes, 199 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" Sedan; slightly used; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 7 passenger; like new. Wallace, 225 West 57th.

REO 1917 roadster, wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

SIMPLEX "50" inclosed chain drive, seven-passenger Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
A quality car, with the upkeep cost of a light, cheap car; we have several "tradeins" in touring and runabout models which we have repainted and overhauled, and are selling with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7000. (J. H. Driscoll, Manager.)

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-passenger, 1917 coupe, 4-cylinder; painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9871.

STUDEBAKER 1917,
Six-cylinder Colonial coupe; cheap. Phone Audubon 1925.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; also Bulldog and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other makes.
Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Guaranteed open and closed cars at attractive prices. Willys-Overland Used Car Department, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX 33 H. P. 4 passenger Cloverleaf runabout; very fine condition, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. THE WINTON CO., B'way at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
1917 FORD Roadster, almost new.
1917 SANDOW Truck, delivery body, Bosch magneto.
1914 STUTZ Roadster, special coupe body, Bosch magneto, Remy generator and starter.
All guaranteed perfect condition. High-grade touring car wanted, new or nearly new. No dealers.
H. E. Stout, 217 Washington St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "6"; almost new.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $750.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 RUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
287 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 607-608.

AUTO BODIES RIDICULOUSLY CHEAP.—Limousines, Landaulettes, Sedans; $25, $50, $75, $100 up; offers considered; also runabouts, touring, &c.; tops, shields, lamps, &c. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucks for sale, 1½ and 5 tons, in good order. Can be seen working at 379 West Broadway.

MACK 5-ton A. C. truck for hire; dump body. Harlem 4173.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire, short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,631 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKS for hire, 5 and 10 tons, day, week, monthly. Williamsburg 5090.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK.—Wanted small 6 or other good make of roadster; no dealers. Answer by mail, C. G. F., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., N. Y. City.

STUTZ Wanted.—Second-hand touring, or Packard, latest model. Apply to Gordinho, Hotel Belleclaire, N. Y. City.

WILL buy good second hand car; part cash, part stock strong producing oil company. 1,500 Singer Building.

WILL PAY cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, day, week; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, landaulets, moderate; private service. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Columbus 7261.

RENAULT, small, coupe, landaulet, for hire. Gem, 132 West 50th St. Columbus 4187.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us, it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

AUTO painting, trimming, coach work, repairing, call 726-734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 6462.

Portable Garages.

TEN portable steel automobile garages for sale, packed for export. Apply 5 Beekman St., Room 1036, between 10-11.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the world. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; monthly terms to firms not employing bookkeepers. Write Cornell, 2,744 Broadway. Telephone Academy 2214.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT. — College woman desires position copy writer, literary. Stenham, 361 West 121st St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with general office routine, wishes position; quick, energetic worker. Emelia Leitgeb, 595 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; stenographer; typist. L 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough manufacturing experience; entire charge; above average; efficient; $20. S 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, four years' experience, desires permanent position only; $16. C 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balances, controlling accounts; $20. C 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced controlling accounts; salary $15. C 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 3 years' experience; excellent selling ability; $16 start. K 35 Times.

CASHIER.—Young lady, good appearance, desires position in hotel restaurant or office; can furnish cash security. B. R., Hotel Bristol, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. Z 315 Times Annex.

CHAPERONE.—Southern lady will care for young ladies, college students especially; shopping and entertainments; familiar with city; operas, &c.; best references furnished. K 103 Times.

COOK.—First-class; will cook dinners or by the day. Madison Square 1853, Apt. 24.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, now with New York Public Library, desires position where above experience can be utilized. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, general, refined woman, Christian, wishes position family two. L 34 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young colored girl would assist housework or children; sleep in; best reference. Phone Ray, Riverside 9083.

INSTRUCTOR, secretary. Christian; French, refined lady, knowing English and Spanish, desires a position with a family; good references. Chevelier, 120 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS, colored, first-class, take washing home; references. White, 54 West 90th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; select family washing done. Aberg, 311 East 65th St.

MANAGER.—Capable manager; full charge; experienced in bookkeeping, correspondence; executive ability. K 90 Times.

MASSEUSE (lady's) will give treatment to females at hotels or private residences. Phone Madison Square 1853, Apt. 24.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—I am an expert stenographer and typist with knowledge of bookkeeping and all office details, desiring permanent position with reliable concern; eight years' commercial and technical experience; possess initiative and perseverance; willing to start at $18, provided advancement is commensurate with ability. S 60 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Absolutely competent; good appearance. Mr. Bernon, 1,519 Benson, Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical work, high school graduate, experienced, competent, desires connection high-class concern; $16. Schmeidler, 223 W. 113th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; 2 years' experience; high school graduate; refined; $15. C 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, rapid worker; best references; $15. K 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, experienced, high school graduate; salary $12. N 608 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; young lady; 19; college education; knowledge French. E. P., 643 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; willing worker; American; references; $12. C 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — Six years; expert, serious, American; $20; no agency. K 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; conscientious worker; $18. C 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $15. C 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, exceptional experience and qualifications, good at details; $20. S 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office detail experience; $17; well educated, intelligent, and initiative. C 309 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—High school education; experienced, accurate, neat. Yalan, 751 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED
By young woman of executive ability and excellent business training, position as confidential secretary; now employed, but seeks more responsible work in broader field; highest references. Address Z 287 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; competent, accurate, and conscientious; salary $25. M. F. Scharf, 129 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, bookkeepers, office assistants, switchboard operators, typists, capable of filling men's places. Florence Bloch, (agency,) 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2547.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1896.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (90th.) Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9186.

IDA KOTHE'S AGENCY.—First-class servants. 229 Lexington Av. Murray Hill 8720.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, (25,) 8 years' experience, American, exempt, New York University senior, thorough in detail, modern accounting methods, financial statements, cost accounts, best references, desires to connect with reliable firm. H 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) American, draft exempt, 8 years' experience as bookkeeper, having complete charge, mercantile and manufacturing, 4 years with C. P. A., desires to connect with accounting firm; excellent references. C 296 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 20, Christian, married, present with large corporation; New York College accounting student; exempt; connection with reliable firm; $25. Box 204 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT, 29 years, draft exempt, graduate N. Y. U. Commerce School, nine years' experience, now employed, wants to connect with C. P. A.; salary no object. N 623 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (33,) executive ability, 15 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing institutions; best references. S 112 Times.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, now employed as bookkeeper by importing house, seeks connection with accountant or accounting firm. N 622 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) senior, five years' experience with C. P. A., university graduate B. C. S., desires position with C. P. A.; $125. K 316 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, full charge of office, purchasing agent; nine years' excellent record; modern systematizer. C 359 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR, experienced, desires position with firm of public accountants. C 306 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Available evenings; income tax, excess profits reports; wide experience. C 397 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) experienced Pace graduate, wishes position with corporation. L 43 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER AND SALESMAN, 30, (in latter position with wholesale leather or finding house; best reference. H 149 Times.

AUDITOR and OFFICE MANAGER.—Now with large mercantile house; college graduate; exempt; instantly available. C 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 25 years in capacity of head bookkeeper and cashier, with one well-known importing house, native American, middle aged, married, Christian; excellent references; salary, $50. B. C., 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) draft exempt, New York University, experienced, desires to connect with commercial house or accountant. C 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20; high school graduate; several years' experience; familiar export, shipping and foreign collections. C 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and general office manager; ten years' experience in mercantile business; references furnished. S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, capable taking charge of office; connected with bedding line for twelve years; references furnished. S 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(22;) army honorable discharge; 5 years' experience; man of initiative and action; salary $25. C 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, exempt; trial balances, controlling, cost accounting; references. C 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate compensation. R 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; American, (19;) 2½ years' experience; quick, accurate. K 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, reliable; four years' experience; thorough knowledge office routine. C 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; thoroughly experienced, accurate; trial balance, controlling account. K 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (19½;) controlling accounts; experienced; high school graduate; $18. K 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance. L 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, 38, American, wide experience; start $30. K 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; cashier, salesman and collections; age 45 years. K 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) 4½ years' experience, knowledge typewriting, wishes position. K 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19; 2 years' experience, double entry, typist; $14. K 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced, references, moderate salary, desires position. H 183 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and junior accountant; three years' experience; thorough on controls. S 14 Times.

BOY (16) desires a clerical position, $9-$10. J 183 Times.

BUTLER, experienced; 15 years last place; best references. McDonough, 104 East 123d.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, married, experienced mechanic, desires steady private position; wages $25. Wm. Knell, 250 West 109th. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position private family; good mechanic, married. Thumeliff, 238 West 140th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 20; four years' experience. Muller, 56 West 98d. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 12 years' experience; family laying up car. K 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes good, steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate; 12 years' practical experience on surveys, construction, and office work in connection with canals, bridges, railroads, and highways. H 105 Times.

CLERK, 21, competent, efficient, also having stock experience, desires position. K 366 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN wants work evenings, preferably clerical. Baker, 321 East 121st St.

CREDIT.—General office man, experienced men's and women's wear; moderate salary. S 103 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 6 years' drafting and estimating experience, seeks position forenoons. K 289 Times Downtown.

FARMER, (married,) farm manager or worker; understands everything therewith; steady. Write Walter, 170 Tonnele Av., Jersey City.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY to wealthy man or estate; broad experience business matters, and knowledge of real estate; good accountant, pleasing personality, absolutely reliable; age 42. S 84 Times.

GARDENER.—Position wanted as gardener; long experience, all branches, also farming large or small place; age 36; temperate, married, two children; best references; four years last place. Address Z 396 Times Annex.

JAPANESE CHEF desires position private family or entire charge gentleman's place; references; $25 week. H., 1,076 2d Av.

MAN, middle-aged, retiring from business, would like position of trust; can give security and references. K 97 Times.

MARRIED MAN, age 25, desires position with future; six years' experience in export or steamship line. L 252 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL EXPERT desires connection; understand all machinery, tools, light and heavy hardware of every description; also repairing; general construction. H 142 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 18, reliable, capable, ambitious, desires permanent position in office offering good opportunity for future. S 36 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Excellent penman, good figurer, good knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, switchboard, desires position. H 197 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography; $15 per week. L 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTRACTIVE
Young lady with clear-cut features, bright eyes, good hair, and good figure can arrange to pose for fashion illustration at times that will not conflict with studies or social duties; liberal remuneration; investigation of conditions if desirable; salary engagement possible. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced on Underwood machine; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; half day Saturday; salary, $12 to start. P 201 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted, thoroughly experienced and accurate. Call U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, with a knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced. Apply after 12 M. I. Moss, 643 Broadway.

CASHIER.—Girl, about 16; good arithmetician; needlework store. Doelger, 2,065 7th Av.

CLERICAL WORKER, experienced in card index, circulation department, magazine office. R 155 Times.

CLERK.—High school graduates wanted, experienced clerk to check and figure charges. Call U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

DEMONSTRATORS AND SALESWOMEN, experienced preferred, to demonstrate high-class toilet preparation for city and out of town; highest salary paid. Call 10 A. M., Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 200.

DIETITIAN and kitchen matron wanted for hospital of 100 beds; must understand catering, serving meals, and food values, and also be able to prepare salads, desserts, &c.; write, giving experience, age, and salary desired. R 183 Times.

EXAMINERS, experienced on men's neckwear. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 West 22d St.

GIRLS, to make themselves generally useful in our workroom of men's neckwear, in shipping and packing. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

GIRL of neat appearance in showroom of infants' caps and hats; only those experienced need apply. L. Steinthal Bro., 906 Broadway.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key-punch operators, for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; state age. K. T., 89 Times.

GIRLS, (16,) good arithmetician, cashier needlework store. Doelger, 2,065 7th Av.

GIRLS wanted to assemble flashlights. Peerless Light Co., 483 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GOVERNESS, refined young lady, American or French, companion for girl of 9 afternoons. De Forest, 15 West 91st., Monday or Tuesday evening.

HAIR DRESSERS and MARCEL WAVERS wanted.—Steady, desirable positions for really competent operators. Simonson, 506 Fifth Av., between 42d and 43d Streets.

HOUSEKEEPER for up-to-date farmhouse near Washington, D. C.; good pay. Write D. B. Greenberg, 385 Central Park West.

LEDGER CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate; state experience and references. T. D., 261 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Wanted, a refined young woman capable of taking care of two children, ages 4 years and 1½ years. Apply Henes, 829 Park Av., forenoon.

NURSE, refined, for boy 6 years. Apply Monday, Apartment 4A, 490 West End Av., corner 88d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady typist; must have at least one year's experience; $11 start; advancement for right party. Apply Harris Suspender Co., 694 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general office work in waist house. Bierman, 1,175 Broadway.

OPERATOR, assistant forelady, on ladies' silk underwear. Apply Mme. Shapiro, 128 West 116th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—New France magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY, for cloak and suit; high salary; experienced only need apply. Cohn Bros., 1,215 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
A large real estate corporation wants a Remington or Underwood operator; good position with opportunity for advancement offered young lady of neat appearance and ability; state salary expected, also experience. R. E., C 400 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c. — Experienced and competent women to do men's work as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, office assistants, &c. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Tel. 2547 Vanderbilt.

STENOGRAPHER, insurance experience essential. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary. C. J. Epstein & Co., 35 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5800.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; Christian. Apply Room 1102 between 9 and 10 A. M., 341 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work, and switchboard; steady position. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

STENOGRAPHER. — PERMANENT POSITION. R 158 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER in specialty shop. Brand, 2 East 46th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; also to assist in general office work; must be exceptionally good at figures, quick and obliging. Address, giving age, experience, salary wanted, and phone number, P 214 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS AS TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; STEADY POSITIONS; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK. APPLY BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 9 P. M., ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

TRIMMERS WANTED
ON MEN'S STRAW HATS
BALCH-PRICE & CO.
329 EAST 29TH ST.

TYPIST, in purchasing office of large institution; excellent future is afforded. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

TYPEWRITER, with knowledge of Spanish; stenography not essential. Answer, giving all particulars, salary, &c., S 114 Times.

WAITRESS, chambermaid, kitchenmaid, and general helper in laundry; white help. Fordham 4219.

YOUNG LADIES, white, preferably with some experience as elevator operators, in high-class apartment; steady position and congenial surroundings for refined young women. Apply by letter only, Superintendent, 118 East 54th.

YOUNG WOMEN
WANTED TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; STEADY POSITIONS. WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK. APPLY BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 9 P. M., ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER-SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Wall St. experience essential, $20; STENOGRAPHERS, engineering, law, brokerage, $15-$25; TYPISTS, $12; TRANSFER CLERKS, $20.
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL STREET AGENCY,
20 BROAD ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical workers, typists; good openings every day. Florence Bloch, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerical assistants; free registration. Van Tyn's, 1 West 34th St.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau, 489 5th; register free; many superior office openings

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
DRAFT SCHOOL, 94 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2291.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America now demands trained women. One of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine. It also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries. Send for Bulletin 10, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AD. WRITER wanted in big popular department store, man or woman; only those having department store experience need apply; must be forceful writer; state experience and salary wanted. R 180 Times.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY NEEDS A NUMBER OF GOOD HUSKY LABORERS IN AND ABOUT ITS JERSEY CITY REFINERY. APPLY IN PERSON, MONDAY MORNING, READY FOR WORK, AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, JERSEY CITY.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY HAVE WORK FOR A NUMBER OF GOOD, HUSKY LABORERS, ALSO FOR EXPERIENCED SUGAR REFINERY HELP FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; BOYS OVER 16 ALSO WANTED. APPLY IN PERSON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, KENT AV., AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 16-18; knowledge English, French; state salary and references. Write to Z 355 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER, for cloak and suit. Apply Cohn Bros., 1,215 Broadway, Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—First-class automobile mechanic wanted. 594 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK, experienced on Underwood machines; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday; salary $12 to start. P 203 Times Downtown.

BOAT BUILDERS,
FIRST-CLASS, TO WORK ON BOATS FOR AIRPLANES; MUST BE CITIZENS.
HIGHEST RATES PAID.
CALL, BETWEEN 9 AND 12.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
METROPOLITAN & FLUSHING AVS., BKN.

BOY, with good education, for downtown insurance office; mention age, education, and salary expected. C 361 Times Downtown.

BOY,
16 or over, to deliver packages after school or business. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 94th.

BOY.—We have a vacancy for a bright boy to do office work; a good opportunity for the right kind of boy; salary $8. Call Lucas & Co., 521 Washington St.

BOY
for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th St.

BOY, bright, for errands; good opportunity for advancement; $7 start. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

BOY.—Real estate office; excellent chance advancement; no experience necessary; salary, $8 to start. B. L. S., 226 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT; must be thoroughly experienced in buying of notions for large wholesale house; must have good references. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

CABINETMAKERS,
FIRST CLASS, TO WORK ON AIRPLANE PANELS; MUST BE CITIZENS;
HIGHEST RATE PAID.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 12.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
METROPOLITAN AND FLUSHING AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

CAPABLE REPRESENTATIVES
to carry our well-known lines of House Dresses and Middy Blouses in conjunction with other non-conflicting lines on Pacific Coast, Northwest, and principal cities of the South, on strict commission basis only; state full particulars, experience, and references. Address Mendels Brothers, Inc., 109-115 South St., Baltimore, Md.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, Pierce-Arrow; must be thorough mechanic; best references required; salary $25. Apply 11 A. M., Levy, 118 Wall St.

CHEMIST.—Thoroughly familiar with manufacture and testing of casein. Address, stating experience, age and salary expected,

SEES M'ADOO'S AID FOR WEST SIDE PLAN

Commissioner Hervey Says Solution of Terminal Problem Is at Hand.

LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

Expects Opposition from New York Central, but Is Confident That Case Will Not Stand in Courts.

Secretary McAdoo and A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, will lend a hand in solving the West Side problem, according to an opinion expressed yesterday by Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey. In setting forth its reasons for opposing the scheme of the Committee on West Side Improvement for the creation of a special commission to undertake the work of providing adequate terminal facilities for the city, the Citizens Union explained that the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate had prepared plans that would provide the necessary facilities and that nothing should be done that would interfere with its work.

Asked to explain what these plans were, Mr. Hervey stated that the West Side matter was nearing a solution that would be acceptable to property owners, the commercial interests and to the general public. In referring to the help expected from the Federal authorities, Mr. Hervey said that, with such assistance, the solution of the matter would be brought about on broad gauge lines and that there would be no delay in bringing the work to a satisfactory conclusion.

"The commission's engineers and experts," he said, "are proceeding along the lines of the tentative proposals made public by the joint Conference Committee in October. Those proposals received the practically unanimous support and approval of the public and of commercial bodies, including those civic organizations which have hitherto opposed, singly or collectively, the adoption of such plans as have been prepared by the New York Central Railroad Company and the recent Board of Estimate. Even the West Side Commission does not criticise or undertake to improve upon the recommendations of the joint Conference Committee. In most part it adopts the recommendations."

Old Law Must Be Amended.

But the first step to be taken before anything toward further progress can be done is to induce the Legislature to pass the bill amending the law of 1846, in order to dispose of any question as to the power of the city authorities to join with the Public Service Commission in relocating the route and grade of operation of the New York Central Railroad along the public streets.

Under the proposed law the city will have complete jurisdiction over the tracks of the company whenever the Board of Estimate deems that grade operation is "a menace to public health and safety and a detriment to the public interest." Part of the proposed law reads:

All rights acquired by the railroad company under or pursuant to the provisions of this act to enter the City of New York or to be located in the streets and avenues, public places, parks, or property acquired by said company as heretofore set forth shall, except as in said assent provided, cease at such time as the said City of New York, acting through its Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by resolution thereof, shall provide. The powers hereby conveyed may be exercised by any board or body succeeding respectively to the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and the Public Service Commission for the First District.

Mr. Hervey explained that the proposed amendment had been drafted by counsel for the Public Service Commission, and was in line with the expressed views of the Court of Appeals and Charles E. Hughes, as special counsel for the city.

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Hervey, "this charter amendment, making clear the power of the city to supplement the commission's action, is the only legislation necessary for a solution of the west side problem. The enactment of the bill into law will definitely eliminate the contention urged by the railroad company, and accepted by the previous Corporation Counsel, that, without legislative amendment of the act of 1846, the city could do nothing to interfere with the railroad company's present occupation of the public streets at grade.

"If such a bill is passed the Board of Estimate can immediately make operative the plans of the joint Conference Committee, which may be modified to meet certain suggestions of Controller Craig and others, and which already have received cordial and general public approval as to the fundamental provisions."

Outline of New Plan.

The only thing which may stand in the way of the carrying out of present plans would be the enactment of the measure for a Port and Improvement Commission, recommended by the Committee on West Side Improvement, now pending at Albany, with the more or less open support of Vice President Place of the New York Central Company, and those who prefer a solution on the railroad company's terms.

Mr. Hervey said that the following were the general outlines of the plan, which would be carried out if the matter was left in the control of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate:

1. South of Fifty-ninth Street the tracks will be increased in number to give needed facilities to commerce, but will be removed from the surface of Tenth and Eleventh Avenues to an elevated structure along the marginal way adapted for present or future joint usage by other companies.
2. Through Riverside Park the tracks will be slightly increased in number without encroaching in any respect on the present park area, and will be depressed from view south of 119th Street in an artistic manner, restoring the waterfront to the public, and forced into a tunnel between 119th Street and 129th Street.
3. Steam and grade operation will be eliminated throughout.
4. The Thirtieth Street yard will have to be enlarged and remodeled by the railroad company as a result of the termination of its present street use; similarly the Sixtieth Street yard and the Manhattanville yard will be forced west of the Riverside Drive viaduct into a position better located for serving the commercial needs of Harlem.
5. The city will be in a position, when it desires, to roof over or build a viaduct upon the tracks through Riverside Park north of Seventy-second Street, and likewise to cover the cut in Fort Washington Park and make any other improvement over these tracks which does not interfere with the physical operation of the railroad.
6. The railroad company's rights will have been neither increased nor diminished, and none of its property rights will have been confiscated, and no obligation to pay, therefore, will rest upon the city.
7. Only so much of the relocation and improvement will be ordered at this time as the Director General of Railroads is willing to sanction, and no interference with the operation of the company will result as so authorized by the Director General.

Expect Company to Resist.

It is expected that the New York Central Company will resist the improvement along these lines, but such resistance, in the opinion of Mr. Hervey, could be fought in the courts during the present period of enforced inactivity.

"If the railroad company," he said, "fails to establish its present claim of rights, the complete power of the State and city to accomplish the west side improvement, without the expenditure of a dollar of public money, will have been finally settled, and the company's claim of $200,000,000 property rights in the streets of the city will be shattered and the way opened for a complete port development as this may be suggested by the New York-New Jersey and Harbor Development Commission of the Federal Government.

"If the railroad company succeeds in establishing its present claim of rights it will have no more than it has now, and the police powers of this State, vested by Chapter 719 of the Laws of 1917 in the Public Service Commission will still be available to order the railroad off the surface grade in its present location and to force it to abandon steam operation, and all that has heretofore been enumerated may be accomplished, except the relocation of the tracks from Tenth and Eleventh Avenues to the marginal way and the remodeling and relocation of the yards."

THE ANGOMAS IN PORT.

Chilean Vessel Lying Here While Patrols Were Seeking Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 3.—The Chilean transport Angomas, which was believed to have been lost, arrived here today. The vessel lay at anchor off Quarantine in New York four days waiting for the weather to clear. Her commander was "on the carpet" before Admiral Gomez aboard the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco this afternoon to explain his delay.

From what can be gleaned, the Angomas's commander sent a message from Quarantine which was not received by the Chilean naval officers here. They believed the transport had put to sea and was caught in Tuesday's storm and had foundered. The Angomas's skipper believed his position was known at Quarantine, and did not realize the trouble and anxiety he was causing.

Mariners here cannot understand how a ship the size of Angomas, which cost $2,000,000, could remain four days at anchor off Bath Beach when scores of United States patrol boats and the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco were zealously searching for her and did not locate her until Saturday afternoon.

CONVICT LURKS ON ESTATES

Fugitive Enemy Alien Sought in New York Colony at Bedford.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMSFORD, March 3.—The grounds of Mrs. Seth Low and other Summer colonists in Bedford were combed by a posse of prison guards and police today in pursuit of Karl von Stern, the convict who escaped from the new model Westcheser County penitentiary. Von Stern, who "took to the woods" while cutting timber yesterday on the penitentiary grounds, was traced to Bedford Hills. Warden Calvin Derrick, who had twelve guards co-operating with five troopers of the State police under Lieutenant John Walton, says the latest clue located the fugitive burglar around the country homes of New Yorkers.

One of the searchers got word that von Stern was trying to get in touch with a German servant employed by a colonist there. The fugitive is an enemy alien, and Warden Derrick felt today that fear of internment when his term would have expired in June prompted him to run away.

ARMY PAPER EXPENSES PAID

Advertisers Make Stars and Stripes in Franbe Self Supporting.

The official newspaper of the American expeditionary force in France, The Stars and Stripes, is now a self-supporting newspaper, due to the co-operation of advertisers and advertising agents all over the country. When the publication was planned it was found that there was no Governmental provision for paying its expenses, and at the suggestion of Lieutenant Viskniskki, the editor, General Pershing decided to appoint an advertising director in America to get enough advertising to pay all expenses.

A. W. Erickson of 381 Fourth Avenue was asked by General Pershing to undertake this work, and promptly placed the matter before the American Association of Advertising Agents. He has had their active co-operation from the start.

A great many of the largest national advertisers will be regularly represented in the columns of The Stars and Stripes. Mr. Erickson explained that it was necessary to cable to France copy for the first three issues, and he says it will be interesting to watch the result, because in most cases simply a few points regarding each product were included in the cable and permission was given to The Stars and Stripes to elaborate on the copy as the boys at the front thought best. Future copy, which will include cuts and illustrations the same as in a regular American newspaper, is now going forward on transports through the co-operation of the authorities at Washington. The Stars and Stripes will have 40,000 circulation weekly, and the price for advertising is $1 per inch.

Lieut. Bennett Dies from Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 3.—Lieutenant John William Bennett, U. S. N. R., of Worcester, Mass., who was badly burned in a hydroaeroplane while at practice at the Cape May station last Monday with Ensign Weed, died yesterday. There will be a naval funeral tomorrow, and the body will be sent to his home. Weed died on Thursday and was buried at his home in Montclair, N. J., yesterday. Lieutenant Bennett came to the Cape May flying station only last Sunday, and was mortally burned on his first day's practice.

New London Girl Found Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3.—After four days of searching the body of Miss Agnes Graves, 24 years old, daughter of James M. Graves, a manufacturer of New London, Conn., was found today in shallow water near Bay-Boro Harbor, south of St. Petersburg. Mr. Graves arrived here yesterday morning and will take the body to New London.

RYAN GRANDSONS HEIRS.

Three Additional Legatees Named in Will of Financier's First Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, March 3.—Further perusal of the will of Ida M. Ryan of Suffern, wife of Thomas Fortune Ryan, disclosed today that she made her three grandsons beneficiaries and divided about $100,000 between them. They are the children of the late William Ryan.

The first announcement of the filing of the estimate of Mrs. Ryan's fortune by counsel for the executors only mentioned as legatees the four sons of the testatrix, Clendennin, Allan, Joseph, and John B. Ryan. They will receive approximately $125,000 apiece.

TRAINING CAMP FOR BOYS.

Association Buys Land for Junior Military Instruction.

The Junior Training Camp Association of 258 Broadway, formerly the National School Camp Association, has purchased 500 acres near Wurstboro, Sullivan County, and will hold a Summer camp, where rudimentary training in military life and engineering will be given to boys, from July 1 to Sept. 20.

Camp John Pershing is the name of the establishment, which will be fully equipped to hold about 1,000 boys. While the exigencies of war make it impossible to detail soldiers from active service as military instructors, as was done in previous years, military training will be given by veterans of the European war and former non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

The association has been charging only expenses for attendance at its camps, the overhead expense having previously been borne chiefly by Herman A. Metz.

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We have placed on sale enough materia to make 247 overcoats priced at least 25% lower than they will cost next winter. All our short stock of high priced meltons, kerseys, velours, moule cloths and chinchillas will be marked down to $40 and $50. There is also a good selection of suitings at reduced prices.

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Many $40 and $50 Suitings $30

1918 Spring Styles Now Ready.

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Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices.

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P. S.—*Taking the pride out of a man may swell your ego, but putting pride into him will swell your purse.*
Arnheim Axioms

The Hampton Shops as an Artistic Centre

THERE are eleven Galleries in the Hampton Shops, each one devoted to the display of Furniture, but, as you wander through them, it is not the mere Furniture itself that attracts your attention.

Rather will you be pleasantly impressed with the constant evidence that greets you of decorative skill and ability. An odd Table and Chair, for instance, are all that are needed to compose the main lines of an unforgettable picture. The attendant details, the inlaid Caskets, the brazen Candlesticks, the Vases and Plaques, the sense of color and knowledge of historical styles shown in the surroundings suggest why the Hampton Shops has won its reputation.

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Young Ladies' English Navy Serge and Wool Jersey Dresses, sizes 14 to 18 years.

Young Ladies' Sleeveless Sport Jackets, in imported duvetyn, velvet, heather knit, velour, sport checks and satins; sizes 14 to 18 years. $12.50 up.

Young Ladies' Military Capes, in heather knit, English homespuns and sport checks. $35 up.

Separate Skirts of imported wool plaids and English checks, white serge and baronette satin, silk pongee and Oriental silk.

Tailored Shirts in high and low neck models, particularly designed to be worn with our sport skirts and jackets.

Tailored Hats, designed to be worn with De Pinna suits and coats.

All necessary accessories for the equestrienne, including crops, stocks, riding hats, shirts and the like.

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He said dependable, all-wool clothes, such as Hart Schaffner & Marx make, would be much higher this spring.

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Current History
March A Monthly Magazine Published by The New York Times Company **1918**
Only Publication of its Kind.

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Many pages of world cartoons, maps, charts and official reports.

George Bernard Shaw — *Mr. Shaw's personal opinions of the war situation at the beginning of 1918 are here stated with more than his usual whimsicality of humor, and are presented to Current History Magazine readers for their literary interest—without editorial endorsement.*

The Ukraine and Its Separate Peace — *Rise of the new Russian State, its war with the Bolsheviki and its peace treaty with Germany. The official summary of the Ukrainian peace treaty.*

General Haig's Report of Battles Fought in 1917 — *A wonderful document filled with the thrill of terrible battles. One hundred and thirty-one German divisions opposed and defeated by less than half that number of British divisions. The desperate fighting of the Canadians at Hill 145. The extent of the German retreat and the effects thereof. The part played by machine guns, airships, tanks, cavalry and artillery in modern warfare. Here is a human document all should read and preserve. Full OFFICIAL text.*

Horrors of Lithuanian Invasion — *The horrors of the German invasion of Lithuania are here told by an American Lithuanian, a man of high standing, who spent the greater part of 1916 and much of 1917 in his native country, returning to the United States in the Fall of 1917. His name cannot be disclosed, as the Germans have it in their power to wreak vengeance on his family and estates were his identity known. He has prepared for Current History Magazine a narrative of German outrages in the region he visited.*

Strengthening the War Department — *Secretary Baker's summary of work done. And of allied experts. Our forces in France. Rebuilding 600 miles of railway. An army of 1,500,000 men. The Administration's shortcomings.*

Economic Distress in Germany — *The Rev. Aloysius Daniels arrived at New York from Germany on Feb. 2, 1918, after a two months' journey. He had been imprisoned in Westphalia for defending President Wilson, the court holding that he had "misused German hospitality." Upon his release he was permitted to go to Switzerland, and from there went to France and sailed in January. His statement of conditions in Germany appears in March Current History.*

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LOST—Between 1 and 1:30 Saturday afternoon, at Abraham & Straus's or Namm's or Elm St. "L" station, an unmounted beaded bag; heirloom; suitable reward. 240 Westminster Road. Flatbush 1094.

LOST—On Saturday, about 2:30 P. M., diamond bar pin, somewhere between Savoy Hotel and 52d St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward offered for return. Savoy Hotel, 59th St., and 5th Av.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 22, taupe fur collar piece, either on platform of Jersey City Railroad Station or 3:43 train for Atlantic City; reward. M. L. Cannon, 213 Washington St., Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Silver fox scarf, either on 44th St., in front of Claridge Hotel or on 115th St. and Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 22; reward. Ray Granis, care William Fischman, 15 East 26th.

LOST—Silver and black enamel wrist watch, Longacre Theatre or taxi; valued for associations; reward. Albro, Carlton Chambers, 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 66.

LOST—Gold engraved bracelet, "W. O. D. to F. V. W.," Sunday, between 21st St., 7th Av. car, Strand Theatre; reward. De Pue, 234 West 21st St.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, picture on dial, either Healy's or Reisenweber's, on Washington's Birthday; reward. Phone Kenmore 612.

LOST—A brooch, amethyst, surrounded by small pearls. Liberal reward if returned to E. Myeden, 175 Claremont Av. Tel. 5750 Morning.

LOST—Large brown fur muff, 5th Av. stage, afternoon, Feb. 22, 31st St., near 5th Av. Willard, 52 West 39th St.

LOST—Shirt with diamond collar button and gold cuff buttons. Walker, 131 East 66th St. Phone 5501 Plaza.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, 11 diamonds; liberal reward. Phone 1369 Columbus. Summers.

LOST—Topaz watchfob. Return to W. E. Porter, 346 Broadway. Reward.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Return white enamel and gold striped matchbox; initials "M. B. R."; lost in New York City, Feb. 20, 1918. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

REWARD for return of small gold rosary lost on Saturday. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

$200 REWARD; no questions asked; return large diamond and onyx bow knot pin, lost March 1, between 41st St. and 48th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City.

$100 REWARD return platinum link watch chain containing five diamonds, lost Feb. 18, on Broadway, between 48th and 37th Sts.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., N. Y. C.

$75.00 REWARD
return platinum circular brooch containing 24 diamonds, lost in New York City about Feb. 10. No questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York City.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 53d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Short, 11 East 49th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.
Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 18 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.